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With Photogravure Supplement: Balkan War Pictures. **SIXPENCE.**

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FROM THE PLACE OF WAR—ECHOES TO THE FIRING-LINE: BULGARIAN HORSES AND MEN TRAVELLING TOGETHER TO THE FRONT FROM STARA ZAGORA.

At Stara Zagora, chosen to be the headquarters of the Bulgarian army attacking Adrianople, only echoes of the war are heard. From it King Ferdinand has been motoring to the front continually for consultation with his leaders in the field. On October 26, for example, he went to Mustapha Pasha, where the army received him with rejoicing.

AFTER A PHOTOGRAPH BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.

HARWICH ROUTE TO THE CONTINENT

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DEATH.

On March 14th, at the late residence of her daughter, Mrs. Thos. Wilkins, 24, Elm Avenue, Toronto, Mrs. H. COMELL, formerly Miss J. Kirkham, of Woolwich and Plymouth. Papers please copy.

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PARLIAMENT.

THE "guillotine" does its work effectively in the House of Commons, and the Chairman of Committee by the "kangaroo" process leaps from one selected amendment to another over many unconsidered points in the Home Rule Bill. Lines go undiscussed. A whole clause on October 28 was passed on the click of the guillotine without a word of debate. Within the limits of the closure, however, discussion has continued to be pointed, informing, and effective. There was severe and scathing criticism by Mr. Balfour and others on the clause providing for the transference of the control of the Royal Irish Constabulary to the Irish Government after six years. Mr. Balfour argued that the Irish Executive would not be able to carry out its duty of maintaining law and order for six years, and that after six years the Imperial Government would not be in a position to fulfil the functions reserved to it. To the latter point, the reply of the Chief Secretary was that the Constabulary could, after the six years, act both as Irish policemen and as agents for the Imperial Parliament—a view which excited the derision of the Unionists. Attention was called to a speech in which Mr. Runciman, at Elland, commented on the quiet, business-like manner of the "fire-eaters" in the House of Commons, and drew from this a doubt as to the genuine fervour of feeling in Ulster. Lord Castlereagh warned the Government of the danger of such language, and although the Minister for Agriculture defended it in a tone which was considered an additional insult, Mr. Lloyd George played the rôle of the conciliator and soothed the Irish Unionists with the assurance that their attitude was not misunderstood. The troubles of the Prime Minister, who has been prevented by a painful local inflammation from spending much time in the House even since his reappearance there, have been increased by the indiscreet or independent utterances of colleagues, and almost every day lately he has had to explain away the platform declarations of minor members of the Government. On the other hand, his anxieties have been lightened by the orderly, good-natured, although earnest character of the debates on the Bill which is so greatly detested by the Opposition. Part of the credit for the calmness of the proceedings is due to Mr. Birrell, whose speeches, although loquacious and often beside the mark, are usually pleasant and candid. "Birrellising," if not so bright as it used to be, is still entertaining to a bored and weary House. On the 29th there was a spirited debate on an amendment to abolish the Lord Lieutenant's veto and transfer it to the Imperial Government direct.

GEORGE BORROW.

THAT Mr. Edward Thomas is a skilled biographer, let his life of Richard Jefferies tell; that he was not at his best there, merely because he was attracted by the special qualities of that delightful writer, his new biography of "George Borrow" (Chapman and Hall) makes clear. For, save that they were outstanding figures who wrote attractive English, and had something to say that a large audience is interested to hear, the two men have little in common. To be sure, each loved the countryside; but, while Jefferies looked upon Nature with an all-consuming interest, Borrow regarded it as a mirror in which to see his own romantic reflection, duly glorified. The author of "The Bible in Spain" is one of the most devout fabricators in all Victorian literature, and one of the most arresting figures. The mysterious Jews and Roman Catholics who take him into their confidence in order to confess villainies that exist largely in his imagination, and the Gypsies whose company he seeks for sheer love of it, never were on land or sea, but they find their place in Borrow's books, and will be sought after in years when certain earnest souls, whose travel-books and fragments of autobiography claim veracity as the chief merit, have been forgotten. One cannot explain Borrow; it suffices to derive enjoyment from his work; and Mr. Thomas has never forgotten this. *Fraser's Magazine*, in a review of "Lavengro," complains that it is "for ever hovering between Romance and Reality, and the whole tone of the narrative inspires profound distrust." In those days that was sound criticism enough; to-day, when Borrow is no longer with us, we are not concerned with his curious attitude towards himself. It is no more than a robust reflection of Byron's, as set out in his earlier narrative-poetry. We are satisfied to-day—even pleased—because Borrow tells a good story, and for the rest we are left to marvel at his mastery of foreign languages, his retentive memory, his strange temper, his vagrant life. Mr. Thomas is both happy and correct when he says that Borrow was his own hero, and is greater than his books. The hero of "Lavengro" is a big, strong man who strides along the road of life after his own fashion, keeping the strangest company, experiencing adventures significant or trifling, and presenting them in the light of a vivid imagination with the aid of a fluent pen. Being so big and strong, he does not face disappointment of whatever kind with equanimity, he does not keep his temper under control, he has a fine disregard for convention. He lends some startling colour to life at home and abroad, and we are his debtors for it. Mr. Thomas is to be thanked for making the indebtedness clear.

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THE WAR IN THE BALKANS:

SCENES AND PERSONALITIES.

(Our Supplement.)

AS in the last few numbers, our Supplement this week again deals with the subject that surpasses all others at present in public interest—the war in the Near East between Turkey and the Balkan States. We give portraits of some of the principal leaders on both sides, who have taken a prominent part in the stirring events of recent operations—the fall of Kirk Kilisse and of Uskub, and the Bulgarian advance on Adrianople. Of that place itself our Supplement contains some very interesting views. One shows the city's most remarkable building, the famous Mosque of Selim II.; others present scenes at Adrianople under conditions of flood and frost. The double-page drawing by Mr. A. C. Michael illustrates the methods of a modern commander-in-chief directing operations on a large scale from a distance so great that he is unable to watch the movements which his orders set going, and can only gauge their effect and the fortunes of the battle from the information brought to him from the front, while his subordinates indicate the course of the struggle by means of flags on a large map.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE FERRET," AT THE NEW THEATRE.

THERE is a climax of exciting melodrama to the curtain-raiser which Mr. Allan Aynesworth added to his programme on Monday night last. You see its heroine's husband lying as if shot dead across an arm-chair in a darkened room, you observe a young actor with whom he has had an altercation standing pistol in hand, you hear the wife, as she enters and discovers what seems to her a murder, cry out, "Then I am free of you both. He is dead, and you are doomed to the gallows." And then she finds that the actor has arranged a stage-effect in order to prove her heartlessness, and that she has fallen into a trap—for her husband is only shamming death. For the sake of the thrill the little play's half-hour of action is worth sitting through. It hails from America, but the author's name is not announced. As acted by Mr. Hubert Willis, Miss Dorothy Thomas, and Mr. Frank Tennant with considerable intensity, this drawing-room melodrama in miniature serves well as a foil to the comic melodramatics of "Ready Money," which also hails from America, and gives Mr. Aynesworth and Mr. Kenneth Douglas such telling parts. The now wholly Transatlantic programme seems greatly to please New Theatre audiences, and none the less for its having English interpreters.

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THE HATLESS AND THE FEZZED: MACEDONIAN AND TURKISH PRISONERS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY L.N.A. STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER.



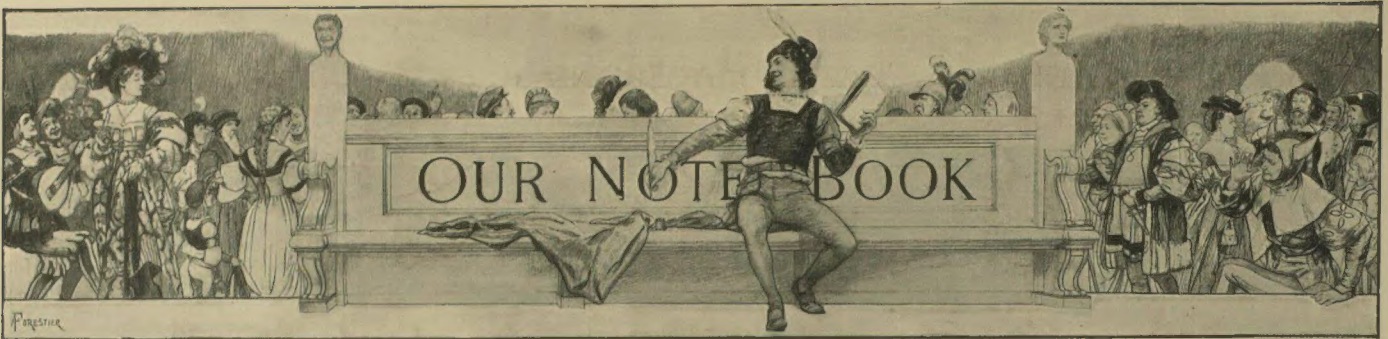
KEPT HATLESS TO DISTINGUISH THEM FROM THE TURKISH PRISONERS: MACEDONIANS TAKEN WHILE FIGHTING WITH THE TURKS, IN THE HANDS OF THE BULGARIANS AT STARA ZAGORA.



WEARING THE FEZ: TURKISH PRISONERS TAKEN BY THE BULGARIANS. UNDER CONFINEMENT AT STARA ZAGORA.

From all quarters have come remarkable estimates of the number of prisoners taken during the war in the Near East. Without question imagination has played a great part with those who supplied the figures; but, also without question, all the forces of the Balkan States

have had their notable successes in this matter. Our readers will recall that Stara Zagora was chosen as the headquarters of the Bulgarian army for the attack on Adrianople. The war-correspondents and the military attachés were taken to it from Sofia by special train.



BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

I WISH that journalists would not shout "Hush!" so loud. They make such a monstrous noise in order to impose silence on anybody or anything they choose to think "indiscreet" that they end up by trumpeting and advertising the indiscretion all over the world. They are in a frightful fuss about the "effect" of this or that on the "relations" of that and the other: I think it very effeminate and hysterical. They might occasionally remember that, after all, we are all grown up; that we do not believe everything we hear; that we allow for the very varying attitudes of individuals; and that we employ the rest of our time in minding our own business. The journalists on both sides insist on treating Public Opinion as if it were in bed with a fever, and had to be surrounded with lowered blinds and lowered voices. They talk as if its temperature would go down at a whisper and go up again at the creak of a chair. Well, I think the English commonwealth is in a pretty bad way just now; but I really do think we are most of us capable of sticking to our ordinary opinions and continuing our ordinary trains of thought, even if somebody we never saw does get interviewed about divorce or make an after-dinner speech about India. I think English citizens are much too supine; I do not think they are thus crazily sensitive.

Thus, for instance, when Lord Roberts made his recent speech about conscription and a German peril, the newspapers on both sides treated it as a tocsin. Those in favour of Lord Roberts's view seemed to expect that everyone would rush out and run about the streets looking for a recruiting sergeant and crying aloud for the King's shilling. Those who disagreed with Lord Roberts seemed to expect that he would be instantly bound hand and foot and hurried away to a madhouse or penitentiary, attended by ten doctors and twelve ministers of religion—for having spoken of the Unspeakable Sin. But what is it all about? Lord Roberts is a very distinguished soldier who happens to think there will be war with Germany, and who happens to think that conscription is the best method for our defence. He may have been "unwise," for practical reasons, in expressing these quite tenable and quite disputable opinions of his; but he is not so unwise as we are, not so unwise as all this absurd fuss would make out. Lord Roberts has his own views, like every other man, and they are entitled to great respect; but so are the quite various or contrary views of twenty other good soldiers. So far as I myself have any right to an opinion in the matter (which is not very far) I do not think there will be war, because I think Germany has begun to doubt her own strength; and I do not think that conscription would strengthen our military position. I think it would only be turned into another enormous national game, like the Boy Scouts: and its false security might actually weaken the special science of war in the Navy or the Artillery. But these are only opinions; they have nothing to do with morality. I am not bound to shut my ears to Lord Roberts's arguments as to some siren of sin. He cannot make me agree with him unless I choose. But to read some of the reports and comments, one would think Lord

Roberts was a fiendish mesmerist who could make us all murderers with his eye. One would suppose he burst a bag of battle-germs and scattered it all over the dinner-table. One would fancy he put hashish or hemp into everybody's wine, and made men like the Assassins when they followed the Old Man of the Mountains. One paper did call him "diabolical."

It seems to me very odd that the modern world, which is always talking about Art for Art's sake, and about things being "unmoral," is also very fond of dragging the moral emotions into fields where they

with a large navy if it does not hurt his soul to do it with a small navy. One might as well say it is unspiritual to use a sword, but seraphically spiritual to use a dagger. The question of whether we need have a large conscript army is a perfectly colourless question of convenience—the question of whether it would employ the English military material in the best way. It is the quite simple and real answer to Lord Roberts that it is extremely doubtful whether it would.

I am bound to add that a yet worse and weaker cant is talked on the other side. Something ought to be done (as the men say in the clubs), something ought really to be Done with the people who say that they want conscription (apparently) without any reference to war, and rather as an enormous Sunday-school. They say it would be so good for the morale, also the "physique," of poor people, if they all had to brush their hair and stand in a row. This is not only irresponsible and unpatriotic rubbish, but it is low and cowardly rubbish; concealing the sin and failure of those who utter it. The reason why the English populace do not look like the French or Flemish populace is not because they have no drill-books, but because they have no dinners. It happens that the calm, sagacious, statesmanlike commonsense of various successful persons for the last eighty years or so has brought about a condition in which the majority of English citizens haven't got enough to eat; and these successful persons (like the poor scared rats that they are) are trying to get away into holes out of the granary they have pillaged. One of these holes is called "Conscription," and another "Eugenics."

And finally, there is a third form of falsity which is infecting this practical and vital question: it has infected a great many other things in our recent affairs. It may be called superstitious optimism. It is the spirit by which the Greeks called the Furies the Gracious Ones. It is the spirit by which some European peasants call goblins they really dread "the Good People." It is the Christian Scientist with a headache. It is the weird fashionable lady with wild eyes who eagerly tells us we must only think of what is pure, what is beautiful, what is serene, lest we should add to the evil mentality of the world. In short, it is the belief that evils cannot grow if we will only keep silent upon them; that a word of warning will always precipitate the peril which we fear. I believe this idea to be rotten down to its roots. We shall not be more likely to fight the Germans if we admit that there are Germans; we shall be less likely. An open conference may, by its very resolution to be honest and thorough, present something of the appearance of a quarrel. But there really are many human occasions when nothing except a quarrel can avoid a fight. Silence is not such a strong and practical thing as Carlyle thought it was. On the contrary, it is in silence that the fears grow, the weaknesses and the delusions. Therefore, though I do not think the words of Lord Roberts well advised, or his course in uttering them a wise one, I differ upon the treatment and the tone, not upon the topic. I do not in the least blame an English soldier for saying openly that there are such things as soldiers in the world.



SKETCHED FROM LIFE IN HIS BUREAU AT CONSTANTINOPLE: NAZIM PASHA. THE TURKISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, WITH HIS CHIEF OF STAFF, IZZET BEY.

There is something particularly vivid and vital about a sketch drawn from life. It has a quality unattainable by the snapshot photograph, which "often hits upon an inappropriate moment," and gets a momentary impression, but not one that is typical of the mood of the sitter. Therefore a special interest attaches to this sketch of Nazim Pasha, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, at work in his bureau at Constantinople, with Izzet Bey, his Chief of Staff, drawn by our Special Artist, Mr. H. C. Seppings-Wright, and reproduced exactly as it came to us, without being redrawn. It shows the Artist's pencil-notes indicating the nature and colour of various objects in the room. On October 29 it was reported that Nazim Pasha had left Constantinople on the previous day for Chorus, sixty miles to the north-west, which had become the Turkish general headquarters. Telegrams from him received in Constantinople on October 29 stated that an important battle had begun, and that the Turks were favourably situated.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, H. C. SEPPINGS-WRIGHT.

really have no business, simply because they are fields, of mere detail and application. It may be wrong to fight, though no human being ever thought so except Count Tolstoy and the Quakers. But it cannot possibly be wrong to fight with a conscript army but right to fight with a professional army, any more than it can be wrong to fight with an axe but right to fight with a spear. It may hurt the soul of a man to defend his country; although it is only a few eccentric millionaires who say such things. But it cannot possibly hurt his soul to defend his country

GREEKS "ATTACKED" IN PERA: AN ASSAULT BY VERY YOUNG TURKS.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG FROM A SKETCH BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN CONSTANTINOPLE.



IN SYMPATHY WITH THEIR ELDERS: TURKISH BOYS PELTING PASSING GREEKS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

The war-fever in Constantinople has, it is evident, affected not only the grown-ups, but the children. Witness this incident of miniature flags, toy guns, and rifles in Pera, that suburb of Constantinople which is the European quarter, the aristocratic centre of the city, and a place of many Embassies.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE MR. G. K. FORTESCUE,
Keeper of the Printed Books at the
British Museum.

intendant of the Reading Room, and Keeper of the Printed Books in 1899. His best memorial is the Subject Index, which he initiated and organised.

Mr. Charles Alfred Ballance, who succeeds the late Mr. Clinton Dent as Chief Surgeon of the Metropolitan Police, received his training at St. Thomas's Hospital, where he is a surgeon, and took his F.R.C.S. in 1882. He is also surgeon of the West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, and consulting surgeon of the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic.

Mme. Judith, the famous French actress, who died on Oct. 28, was born in Paris on Jan. 29, 1827. Only a few days before her death a volume of her reminiscences, "My Autobiography," was published in English by Mr. Eveleigh Nash.

Mme. Judith was a contemporary of the great Rachel.



THE LATE MME. JUDITH,
The famous French Actress.
From her Book, "My Autobiography," by
Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. Eveleigh Nash.

Lady Strickland is a daughter of the seventh Earl de la Warr.

One of the surprises of the Balkan War was the ease with which the Servians captured the town of Uskub; in fact, they occupied it without resistance after their victory at Kumanovo. Zekki Pasha, the Turkish commander, abandoned Uskub on Oct. 26, and afterwards made a stand on a hill to the south-east of the town, but was again defeated.

Much mystery surrounded the illness of the Tsar's little son and heir, the Grand Duke Alexis, the Tsarevitch, for whose recovery prayers were recently offered throughout Russia. Happily, he grew better, and on the 29th it was reported that the state of his health was good. The extraordinary secrecy maintained as to the origin of his illness gave rise to all

PORTRAITS AND PERSONAL NOTES.

MR. GEORGE K. FORTESCUE, of the British Museum, who died on Oct. 26, was to have retired under the age limit four days later. He was born in 1847, and at one time intended to enter the Navy, but in 1870 he obtained a post in the Museum as assistant-librarian. In 1884 he became Superintendent of the Reading Room, and Keeper of the Printed Books in 1899.

MR. C. A. BALLANCE, F.R.C.S., Appointed Chief Surgeon of the Metropolitan Police.

Photo. Downey.

MR. C. A. BALLANCE, F.R.C.S., Appointed Chief Surgeon of the Metropolitan Police.



Photo. C.N.
THE LATE REAR-ADMIRAL TCHAGIN,
Commander of the Russian Imperial Yacht
"Standart," who committed suicide.

sorts of rumours, one of which was to the effect that he had been attacked by a

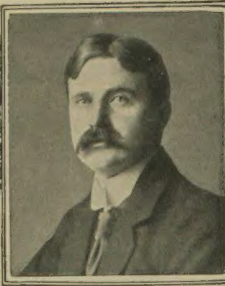


Photo. Vandyk.
THE NEW VISCOUNT PEEL,
Formerly the Hon.
W. R. W. Peel,
M.P. for Taunton.

in St. Petersburg on Oct. 24, was due to his holding himself officially responsible for an accident said to have happened to the Tsarevitch on board the *Standart*, which the Admiral commanded. He distinguished himself in the war with Japan, and was held in high regard by the Tsar.

Viscount Peel, who was one of the ablest Speakers the House of Commons has had, held that office for eleven years—1884 to 1895. He was the youngest son of the great Sir Robert Peel, and was born in 1829. He entered Parliament in 1865 as Liberal Member for Warwick, and sat in the House of Commons for thirty years, during which he held various high appointments. He married, in 1862, Miss Adelaide Dugdale, who died in 1890, leaving four sons and four daughters. The late Peer is succeeded by his eldest son, who, as the Hon. W. R. W. Peel, has represented Taunton for the Unionists since 1909, and married, in 1899, a daughter of Lord Ashton.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE VISCOUNT PEEL,
Speaker of the House of Commons
from 1894 to 1895.

Princess Ruprecht of Bavaria, who died at Sorrento on Oct. 25, was a sister of the Queen of the Belgians, and daughter of the late Duke Charles Theodore, unique among royalties as a distinguished oculist. Her husband is heir-presumptive to the Bavarian throne. She was a skilful painter and musician, and was very popular in Germany.



Photo. Baumann.
THE LATE PRINCESS RUPRECHT OF BAVARIA,
Wife of the Bavarian Heir-Presumptive.

M. Gustave Charpentier, the composer, has been elected a member of the French Academy of Fine Arts, in place of the late M. Massenet, who was formerly his master at the Paris Conservatoire. M. Charpentier was born at Dieuze, in Alsace-Lorraine, in 1860. His great public success was won in 1900 with his opera "Louise," at the Opéra Comique.

Hilmi Pasha, the new Turkish Ambassador to Vienna, was formerly Grand Vizier. It was arranged that he should be accompanied to Vienna by one of the Turkish delegates who made peace with Italy at Ouchy, Fahreddin Bey, formerly Turkish Minister in Montenegro.

Mr. Arthur Gray, who has been elected Master of Jesus College, Cambridge, in place of the late Dr. Morgan, is the first layman to hold that office since the College was founded in 1496. In 1896 he became Senior Tutor of the College, and for the last four years has been the Vice-Master. He is the author of "Cambridge and its Story," and other works on local antiquities.



Photo. E.N.A.
THE TSAR'S ONLY SON AND HEIR, WHOSE LIFE WAS RECENTLY IN DANGER: THE TSAREVITCH AS HETMAN OF ALL THE COSSACKS.

revolutionary on board the imperial yacht *Standart*. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times*, however, stated that there was not a word of truth in this story.

According to one unconfirmed report, the suicide of Rear-Admiral Tchagin, who shot himself at his house

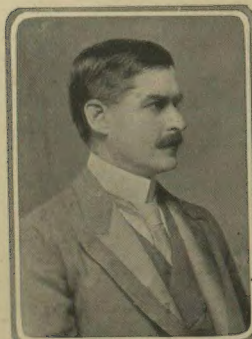


Photo. Hogg.
SIR GERALD STRICKLAND,
Appointed Governor of New South
Wales.



Photo. Transpus.
ZEKKI PASHA,
Commander of the Turkish Army which
abandoned Uskub.



Photo. Berger.
M. GUSTAVE CHARPENTIER,
The eminent French Composer, just
elected an Academician.



Photo. C.N.
HUSSEIN HILMI PASHA,
Appointed Turkish Ambassador to
Vienna.

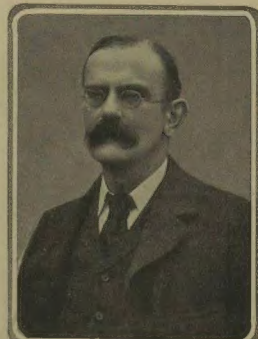


Photo. Crisp.
MR. ARTHUR GRAY,
The first Layman to be Master of Jesus
College, Cambridge.

WAR-ZONES IN THE NEAR EAST: SALONICA; ADRIANOPLE; AND USKUB.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL WAR SERVICE, NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATIONS WAR SERVICE, AND SPORT AND GENERAL WAR SERVICE.



OBJECTIVE OF THE GREEKS AND THEIR ALLIES; SALONICA, SECOND IN IMPORTANCE TO CONSTANTINOPLE.



SHOWING THE TURKISH BARRACKS IN THE BACKGROUND; ADRIANOPLE; ATTACKED BY BULGARIA.



AN ADRIANOPLE LANDMARK; THE FAMOUS CLOCK-TOWER IN THE FORMER CAPITAL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.



ENTERED BY THE SERVIAN UNDER THE CROWN PRINCE ALEXANDER; A PEACEFUL SCENE IN USKUB.



SHOWING THE TURKISH FORTRESS AND BARRACKS; A VIEW OF USKUB, THE ANCIENT SERB CAPITAL.



BEFORE THE SERBS REGAINED THEIR OLD CAPITAL; TURKS CROSSING A BRIDGE AT USKUB.

On October 29 it was reported that the Greeks, making speedy progress in Epirus, and along the south-eastern shore of the Gulf of Salonica, were threatening Salonica itself and were scarcely more than a day's march from the outskirts of the city.—Also on the 29th came the statement that Adrianople had been isolated by the Bulgarians, who had cut the railway-line and the telegraph and telephone lines; while at the same time it was said that investing troops and defending Turks alike were being hampered by the fact that the heavy rains had caused the flooding of the surrounding country by the overflowing of the rivers

Maritza, Tundja, and Arda.—The entry of the Servians into Uskub was of very much more than usual interest, for the place is the ancient Serb capital, and saw various owners until the Serbs lost their independence, when, at the battle of Kossovo, on June 15, 1389, Bayazid the Thunderbolt led the Turks to victory, and Uskub, then known as Skopje, passed into the hands of the Ottomans. The Serbs entering the city recently came into possession of it for the fourth time. Uskub is the see of a Greek Archbishop, a Roman Catholic Archbishop, and a Bulgarian Bishop.

WARDS OF THE KEY TO CONSTANTINOPLE: ADRIANOPLE—ITS FORTS.

DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON.



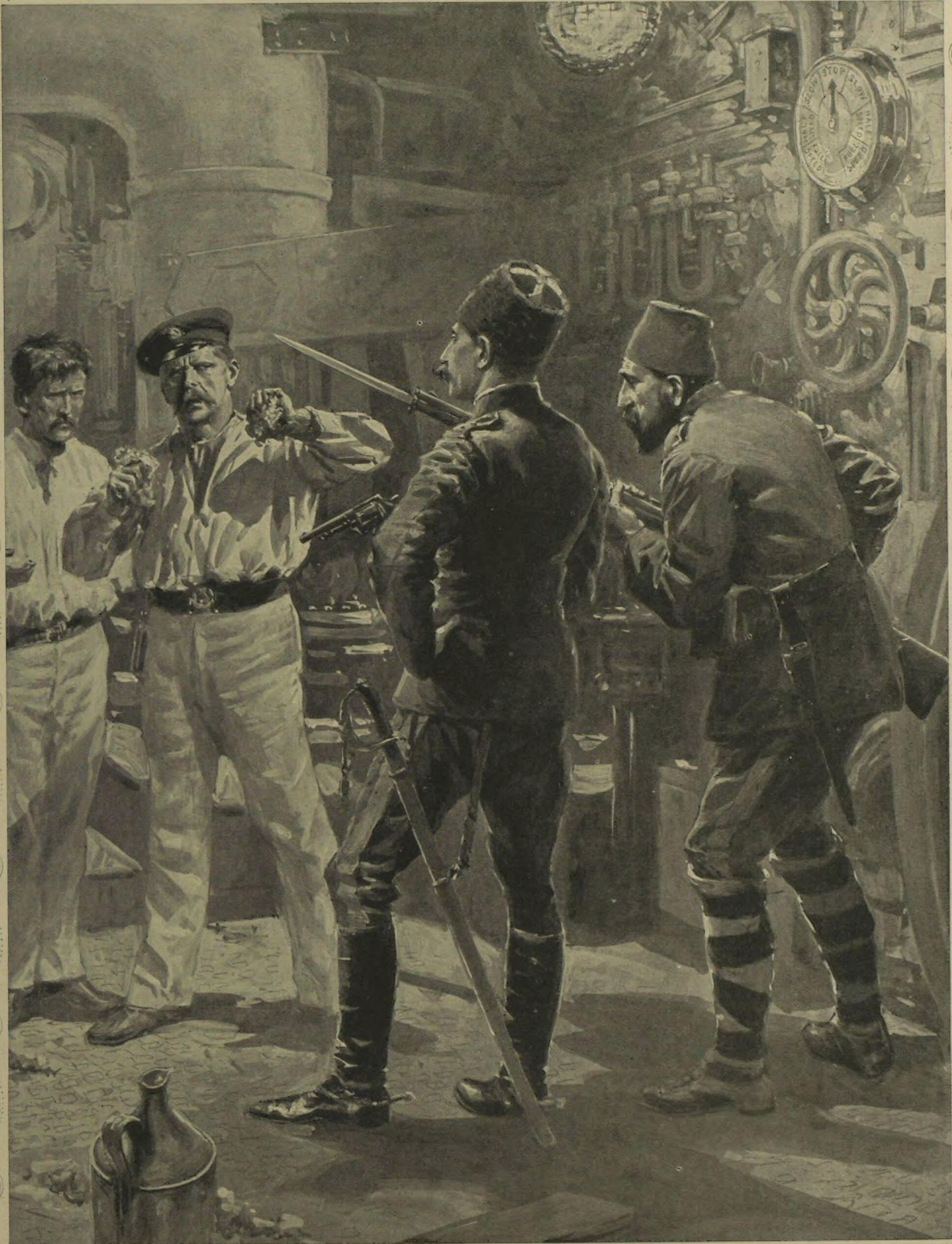
THE DEFENCES OF BULGARIA'S FIRST GREAT OBJECTIVE IN THE NEAR EAST: ADRIANOPLE AND ITS PROTECTIVE WORKS;
AND THE MARITZA VALLEY.

As we remark under photographs of Adrianople which appear in our Photogravure Supplement, the modernisation of the Adrianople defences began seven years ago, and has been particularly in evidence during the last three years, while (we again quote the "Times") "we must take it that the finishing touches have been put to the place within the last three

weeks, and that mines, obstacles, barbed-wire entanglements, fougasses, and supplementary infantry redoubts and deep trenches have been accumulated at all points open to attack." The defences were organised under German supervision. It was reported on October 30 that a great battle had begun south of Adrianople which would probably be decisive.

TURKS "HOLDING-UP" GREEKS: A REMARKABLE CONSTANTINOPLE INCIDENT.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG FROM A SKETCH BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN CONSTANTINOPLE.



AT REVOLVER-MOUTH AND BAYONET-POINT: A TURKISH OFFICER IMPRESSING GREEK ENGINE-ROOM HANDS FOR SERVICE ON GREEK SHIPS FOR THE TRANSPORT OF TURKISH TROOPS.

Before war actually broke out in the Near East, certain Greek sailing-vessels were seized at Adalia and other points in Asia Minor, and the Turkish Minister of Marine decided to place four officers and some sailors on each of the Greek steamers at Constantinople. No sooner was this news confirmed than the Greek Government made a strong protest. At the same time came the report that the Greek crews of several steamers detained in the port of Constantinople had abandoned their vessels, rather than remain in the service under

the conditions existing, and had been replaced by Turkish crews; while it was further stated that a Greek steamer had been brought from the Dardanelles by Turkish soldiers. Later, Greece presented a Note to Turkey demanding the liberation within twenty-four hours of Greek ships detained in Turkish waters and the indemnification of the owners. The Note continued: "Otherwise we shall consider the detention of the ships as an act of hostility, and our dignity requires us to take measures to safeguard our interests."

WAR-ARTISTS & THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" THIS JOURNAL'S REPRESENTATIVES IN THE BALKAN WAR, AND THEIR WORK.

IN 1901, during the course of the Boer War, the late Sir W. Howard Russell—who may be said to have been the "father," even if he was not the first, of war-correspondents—wrote to a friend: "As Grattan said of the '78 Parliament, I may say, I think, of the special war-correspondent: 'I sat by his birth, and I followed him to his grave.'" For by the year 1901 the art, or calling, of which Russell had been the chief creator, and of which he was ever such a brilliant practitioner, had practically been killed by the censorship—as far, at least, as concerned writers. In the first edition of his "Soldier's Pocket-Book," Lord Wolsey referred to war-correspondents as the curse of modern armies, and to some extent he was undoubtedly right. This, however, was not the case with the old pre-telegraph days, when by the time a correspondent's letter was published in London, and got back to the seat of war, it had lost all special value as information to the enemy. This pre-telegraph period lasted from Sebastopol to Sedan. The great battle of Königgrätz, or Sadowa, in 1866, was witnessed for the *Times* by Dr. Russell on the Austrian side, and by Captain—afterwards Sir Henry—Hosier with the Prussians; and it was only after the lapse of about a week that their respective accounts were published in London. Sedan was fought on Thursday, Sept. 1, 1870. It was not till the following Tuesday—the 6th—that Russell's special description of the double event appeared.

But presently Archibald Forbes—at once the pupil and in some respects the superior of Russell—revolutionised war-correspondence by being the first English "special" to employ the telegraph for the transmission of his letters. This practice he began at the siege of Metz and kept it up to the end of the war, when, of course, his rivals had to follow suit, if they were not to be extinguished altogether. But it soon became apparent that this telegraphing of war-news was a very dangerous thing for the belligerents. In fact the fall of the French Empire may be said to have been directly due to a Paris telegram to a London daily, revealing the fact that Macmahon, instead of falling back on Châlons and Paris, had changed his direction and was heading for the valley of the Meuse, with the evident object of relieving Bazaine—a fact that was at once transmitted by the Prussian Embassy in London via Berlin to the German headquarters, which thus enabled Moltke to alter his plans by right-wheeling his forty-mile front and thus encircle Macmahon at Sedan.

So much for the "recording angels"—the war-writers; but it is quite otherwise with the war-artists, who are not at all in the same category, and never will be until they can send home their sketches by telegraph. As the father of the war-writers was William Russell, so the corresponding parent of their

colleagues of the pencil was William Simpson, who commenced his long and most brilliant career of artistic activity for *The Illustrated London News* in the trenches before Sebastopol; and in looking through our files for the period it is impossible for one not to be struck with these painstaking productions of his pencil as historical documents of a most valuable as well as interesting kind. Simpson was a man who took his art very seriously, and he was nothing if not true to nature and actuality. Queen Victoria herself was quick to recognise this when she purchased a set of his Crimean water-colours such as are not even attempted now in the field of war. Just imagine what we should now give for a water-colour, or oil-painting, or even a drawing, of Trafalgar by an artist who had been a

Bleibtreu and Anton von Werner from sketches made on the spot and at the time. Perhaps, indeed, we are the only nation who have thought it beneath our dignity to attach an official battle-painter to our armies in the field for the benefit of posterity, as well as of present interest.

But, on the other hand, our war-artists have generally had the pull of their writing colleagues in respect of military favour. However conscientious he may be, a writer is sure to give offence to someone, either by words of omission, or commission. But an artist has no axe to grind, no theories of war; he is not a critic; he can give no show or situation away; he can reveal nothing which a belligerent wishes to conceal, and all the army is ready to be his models and pose for him. He is not a caricaturist, because battle implies bravery, and his themes are intended to move our admiration more than our mockery. As was said the other day by Sir Evelyn Wood, when unveiling a memorial in the crypt of St. Paul's to Melton Prior, who had pencilled no fewer than six-and-twenty wars for *The Illustrated London News*—much remains for the artist after the photographer has done his best on the battle-field, because there are situations, moods, suggestions, expressions, and spirit—subtleties which, with all its marvellous power, are still beyond the power of the camera. The latter may supplement, but can never supplant the other.

It is for this reason that we are now being represented with the Bulgarians by such distinguished masters of the pencil as Frederic Villiers—whose record as a battle-sketcher is about as long as that of Melton Prior—and Professor Jaroslav Vesin, the famous Bohemian painter—who is attached to the headquarters of King Ferdinand, and has arranged to send us sketches or pictures; while on the Turkish side for us, amongst others, will be Mr. H. C. Seppings-Wright, who was recently with the Ottomans in Tripoli; Sir Bryan Leighton, Bt., who was with the Americans in their war with Spain, and served in South

Africa; and M. A. Molinari, who will be with one or other of the Balkan forces. By arrangement with the "Central News," we shall also be receiving material from Mr. Angus Hamilton, who is with the main Turkish army; while we shall profit by the pencils of M. Georges Rémond and M. Gustave Babin, special artists of *L'Illustration*, of Paris, as well as by that of a correspondent with the British Red Cross Society, and others whose names we are not at liberty to disclose for official or other reasons. As for the camera, we have arranged for its realistic productions to reach us from various sources, so that our readers ought to be better supplied with war records of the artistic kind than ever even before.



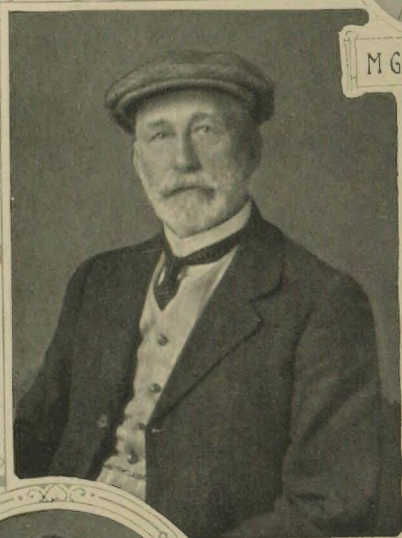
SIR BRYAN LEIGHTON



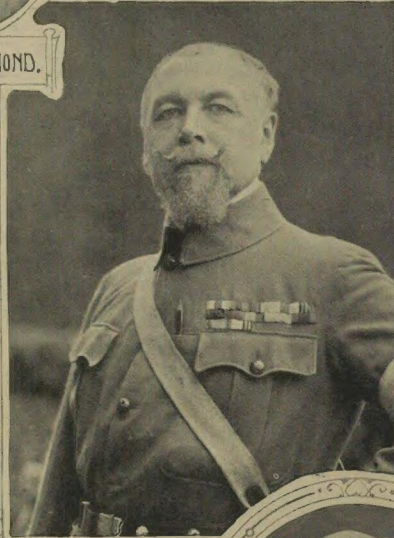
M. GEORGES RÉMOND.



MR. ANGUS HAMILTON.



MR. H. C. SEPPINGS-WRIGHT



MR. FREDERIC VILLIERS.



M. MOLINARI.



M. GUSTAVE BABIN.

CONTRIBUTING TO "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS"
FROM THE NEAR EAST DURING THE WAR: CORRESPONDENTS OF THIS PAPER.

"The Illustrated London News" has made the fullest arrangements for sketches of the war in the Near East. Mr. Frederic Villiers, the famous war-artist, for example, is with the Bulgarians for this paper. Mr. Seppings-Wright, who only returned from Tripoli very recently, is with the Turks, as is Sir Bryan Leighton. M. Molinari is with one of the forces of the united Balkan States. By arrangement with the Central News, Mr. Angus Hamilton will be sending us sketches; and by courtesy of our French contemporary, "L'Illustration," we shall receive material in the shape of sketches and so on from MM. Georges Rémond and Gustave Babin. In addition to this, Professor Jaroslav Vesin, attached to the Bulgarian headquarters staff as war-artist, has promised to send us sketches, and we have arrangements further with a member of one of the British Red Cross detachments, with several other correspondents, and with photographers. Thus the fullest possible service of war news in the form of illustrations is assured the readers of this paper.

Photographs by Lafayette, Elliott and Fry, Dinham, and L.E.A.

guest of Nelson on the *Victory*, or of Waterloo by some Caton Woodville attached to the staff of the Duke! Is not the siege of Plevna brought home to us much more vividly by Verestchagin's realistic paintings than by the word-pictures even of an Archibald Forbes? And then take the case of the Franco-German War with its Sedan as transferred to canvas by such masters of battle-pictures as

VICTORS AT KIRK KILISSE: THE TURKS' MOST DANGEROUS FOES.



A REST FOR REFRESHMENT: BULGARIAN SOLDIERS, TYPICAL OF THOSE WHO TOOK THE KEY TO ADRIANOPLE

There can be no doubt that in the fierce fighting which preceded the taking of Kirk Kilisse the Bulgarian troops showed the greatest bravery, as, indeed, did their foes. The war-correspondent of the "Reichspost," for instance, said: "The Bulgarians were repeatedly repulsed, but stormed forwards again and again. . . . At ten a.m. the first Bulgarian troops forced their way through the north-western vineyards into the town, where fierce street-

fighting took place. Within an hour the Bulgarians were masters of the town, and, in spite of the exhaustion of the troops, the pursuit of the Turks, who fled in disorder, was at once begun." King Ferdinand sent a message to the soldiers at Kirk Kilisse praising their gallantry, and saying: "These qualities have moved me to the bottom of my heart. May God uphold your strength for greater and more glorious victories."

THE RESULT OF A THREE-HOURS' POUNDING BY MONTENEGRIN SHELLS: SHIPTCHINIK WRECKED.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU



WHEN THE DEAD AND THE WOUNDED HAD BEEN REMOVED: THE TURKISH FORT WHICH AND HAD SURRENDERED—A PLACE SUGGESTING A GREAT DUMPING-

Amongst the successes of the Montenegrin troops advancing on Scutari was the silencing of Shiptchink, which guarded Tuzi. Mr. Dier, telegraphing to the "Daily Chronicle" after an interview with Miss Durham, said of this: "The attack on Detelich and its ultimate capture was only accomplished by the valour and tenacity of the Montenegrin troops. . . . Shiptchink has also been captured after hard fighting, and is now a dismantled fort. The Turkish defenders are, however, entrenched between Shiptchink and Tuzi, and the shelling of the trenches still continues." This despatch was dated October 13. Tuzi and the

GUARDED TUZI, AFTER IT HAD BEEN DISMANTLED BY THE FIRE OF KING NICHOLAS'S TROOPS GROUND FOR RUBBISH, AND STREWN, WITH FRAGMENTS OF CLOTHING.

Shiptchink fortress were summoned to surrender on the 13th, but refused. At six in the morning on the following day the first guns boomed out from the Montenegrin side, beginning the bombardment. "From six batteries stationed at different points," wired Miss Durham to the "Daily Chronicle," "the Montenegrin artillery pounded shell upon the doomed fortress. After they had withstood this fierce fire for some three hours, the Turks realised that further resistance was useless, and hoisted the white flag. A parley took place, and at the end of it the town and garrison surrendered unconditionally."

Religion and the War in the Near East: In Constantinople.



THE SULTAN WHO WOULD PROCEED TO THE FRONT, IN CLOSELY GUARDED STREETS: MOHAMMED V. ARRIVING AT A MOSQUE FOR A SPECIAL SERVICE.

Since the outbreak of war the Sultan of Turkey has taken a deep interest in the course of events, and has, it is reported, expressed a desire to proceed to the front in person in order to put heart into his troops by his presence. Our photograph shows him arriving at a

mosque in Constantinople in order to attend a special service. It will be noticed that the route through which his carriage passed was very closely guarded, the soldiers lining the street standing not less than three deep. Sultan Mohammed V. succeeded on April 27, 1909.

PHOTOGRAPH BY RECORD PRESS.

Religion and the War in the Near East: In Sofia.



ON THE DAY AFTER BULGARIA HAD DECLARED WAR AGAINST TURKEY: THOUSANDS THROING TO A SPECIAL SERVICE IN THE BULGARIAN CAPITAL.

On the day after the Bulgarian declaration of war against Turkey, a royal proclamation announcing the fact and the reasons for it was posted all over Sofia, and at ten o'clock in the morning the bells of the churches were rung. Thousands thronged to a special service

at the Svety Kral, or Holy King church, a new basilica only just completed. The service was attended by the Bulgarian Premier, Minister for War, and other Ministers and Generals. Among the crowd unable to gain admission were Armenian and Macedonian refugees and Russian volunteers.

PHOTOGRAPH BY POPOFF.

A Broken Key to Tuzi: The Captured Shiptchinik Fort.



LOOKING TOWARDS DETCHICH, FROM WHICH THE PLACE WAS SHELLED: THE ENTRANCE TO SHIPTCHINIK
AFTER IT HAD FALLEN BEFORE THE MONTENEGRIN ATTACK.

As we note elsewhere, under a very remarkable photograph showing the interior of the place after it had surrendered to the Montenegrins, Shiptchinik Fort, a key to Tuzi, surrendered at the same time as that town. Six batteries pounded shell at it for some three hours; then the Turks hoisted the white flag.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.

Shelter Carried on the Back: The Field Quarters of the Turkish Soldier.



SHOWING THE KIND OF ARAB TENT MADE BY JOINING TOGETHER SQUARES OF CANVAS CARRIED IN THE SOLDIERS'
KNAPSACKS: A TURKISH OUTPOST ON THE FRONTIER.

As we have noted before, the Turkish Army, considerably neglected during the reign of the ex-Sultan, has benefited materially by the new order of things; for, whatever the faults of the present administrators of the Ottoman Empire, at least they have done much to better the lot and, consequently, the fighting power of the Turkish soldier. Hence the provision, for example, of the ingenious tents of the kind here shown.

DRAWN BY FRÉDÉRIC DE HAENEN FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT IN TURKEY.

SCIENCE & NATURAL HISTORY



A GREAT PLAN OF SCIENCE OF ANCIENT ROME. PLINY THE ELDER OBSERVING THE Eruption OF VESUVIUS FROM THE BAY OF NAPLES. (BORN AT COMO, 23 A.D.)



A RESEMBLANCE OF THE FAMOUS NATURALISTS' DESIRE TO OBSERVE THE Eruption AT CLOSE QUARTERS AND TO AID THOSE IN DANGER. THE DEATH OF PLINY THE ELDER BY SUFFOCATION.



A TRAGEDY OF THE GREAT DEATH OF PLINY THE ELDER. (BORN AT COMO, 23 A.D.)

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE LIFE OF THE EARTH.

THE Greek philosopher who compared the earth to an animal guessed better than he knew. Once, according to astronomers of the present day, the whole solar system was a nebula, one of those milky-looking patches which we see among the bright stars on a clear night. In this nebula, or cloud of thin gases at an extremely low temperature, appeared several nuclei or kernels of denser matter, which were the future sun and its planets, including among these last our earth. Whether these nuclei were formed by simple condensation of the gases of the original nebula, or whether they are due to the arrival therein of fragments split off in the collision of two "dark stars" or extinct suns, is not yet determined.

In any case, the earth thus born proceeded, like other babies, to grow. Heated, as it would seem, by the electrical charges of the molecules condensing round its nucleus, it became incandescent, and probably emitted a light like that of an exhausted glass tube through which a stream of electricity is passing. Then the outer surface of the glowing mass cooled, and became first liquid and then endowed with a skin something like the crust on which we stand to-day. This crust, however, was broken through in places by the waves of the seething core, consisting, as it does, of all the heavier elements in a state of fusion, among which iron certainly predominates. The process was much aided by the wrinkling of the crust caused by the contraction of the whole mass, like that in the skin of an apple when the internal juices begin to dry up.

In the next stage of the earth's growth we see its atmosphere, which then consisted mainly of vapours of the lighter metals such as sodium and potassium, condensing more and more in the constantly falling temperature and returning to the crust as salts, while the oxygen and hydrogen combined to form water, and fall upon it as scalding rain. Through the screen of steam thus formed the sun's light at length pierced, probably through a rift formed by the eruption of some gigantic volcano, and then the earth began to be peopled.

How life—not for the earth itself, but for its inhabitants—thus came is, *pace* Professor Schäfer, still a mystery; but it is plain that it first showed itself in the growth of plants. These, by their wonderful faculty of absorbing carbon and emitting

oxygen, helped to strip the atmosphere, which had for ages acted like a blanket in retaining the earth's internal heat, of the carbonic acid gas with which it was charged, and to set free the oxygen necessary, so far as we know, for the life of all earthly beings. This rarefaction of the atmosphere further hastened the process of cooling, and the quicker wrinkling of the crust that followed led to the appearance of continents of solid earth and the retreat of the oceans into the hollows

well as grow.

That it does so is plain from its rotation on its own axis, as well as from its elliptical journey round the sun. These, it may be said, are regular movements, but what shall be said of its nutation, or the irregular figure described by its poles, which can be compared to nothing but the wobbling of an imperfectly spun top? Even the so-called firm earth on which we stand is in constant motion. Besides the phenomena of tides, familiar to us all in the case of the sea and lately shown to extend to the land also, we have the earthquakes and volcanic eruptions still prevalent, and due, apparently, to the thinning in certain spots of the earth's crust. If movement is a test of life, the earth shows plenty of it.

The life of an animal brings with it not only growth and movement, but decay and death, and there is no reason to suppose that the earth escapes from the operation of this law. Every year, as M. Alphonse Berget, the distinguished Professor at the Sorbonne, shows with great clearness in his recent book, "La Vie et la Mort du Globe," the continents are sinking down towards sea-level. This is due, in the first place, to the splitting of the solid rocks of our mountain ranges by the combined influence of diurnal heat and nocturnal cold, and then to the sweeping-away into the oceans of the debris thus formed. Although this is in some part compensated for by the formation of deltas at the mouths of rivers and the silting-up of seas, yet the attack, according to him, has so far much the better of the defence.

So, too, the sun, ever cooling, will one day become extinct from the loss by radiation of its own heat; and as it, with its attendant planets, is hurrying towards the constellation of Hercules at the rate of over twelve miles a second, it is probable that it will, sooner or later, come into collision with another dark star. From the shock of this meeting, as Dr. Berget, following therein Professor Svante Arrhenius, suggests, there will spring into being, first, a *nova* or new bright star, and then another nebula which will give birth to new worlds; and thus the cycle of life and death will be complete. In the ordinary way and apart from chances which no man can calculate, the freezing of the earth which will mark the first stage in this catastrophe should take place in six millions of years.

F. L.



"THE FAIRY OF THE SANDS" IN PERIL FROM THE DRAGON OF COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE: MONT ST. MICHEL AS IT ONCE WAS, AS IT IS, AND AS IT SOON MAY BE.

Grave peril threatens that most precious gem of the Côte d'Emeraude—Mont St. Michel, which, unless steps are promptly and vigorously taken to prevent it, will ere many years be past be surrounded by dry land and factories, instead of by sands and sea, thus losing the unique charm of its "all-but island" character. Once, indeed, before the building in 1880 of the causeway which now brings a dingy train and booting motors to violate her peace, "La fée des grèves," as the Mount has been called, stood wholly apart from the mainland amid the spreading waters. At low tide it could be approached on foot or by carriage at high tide by boat. The formation of the causeway has facilitated the reclamation of the land about it, and whereas fifty years ago the Mount was two and a-half miles from the shore, to-day it is only about 1360 yards distant. If the reclaiming process goes on, in twenty years the Mount will stand on terra firma. A strong movement to prevent this has been set on foot by a society called "Amis du Mont St. Michel," headed by the French Under-Secretary of State for the Fine Arts; and the society appeals for support to all lovers of the Mount. Victor Hugo raised his voice in protest against the threatened calamity, and within the last few years the Touring Club of France has taken the matter up. A very interesting article on the subject, by M. Léon Gosset, appeared recently in "Je Sais Tout."

prepared for them. Life, however, in ordinary speech implies movement as well as growth, and if the earth is an animal, it should move as

of the earth which will mark the first stage in this catastrophe should take place in six millions of years.

FRENCH GUNS AGAINST GERMAN IN THE NEAR EAST: FIELD ARTILLERY.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK.

TURKEY. KRUPP; SPRING RECOIL.
CALIBRE 75 ^m/_m.
EXTREME RANGE 6400 YARDS.

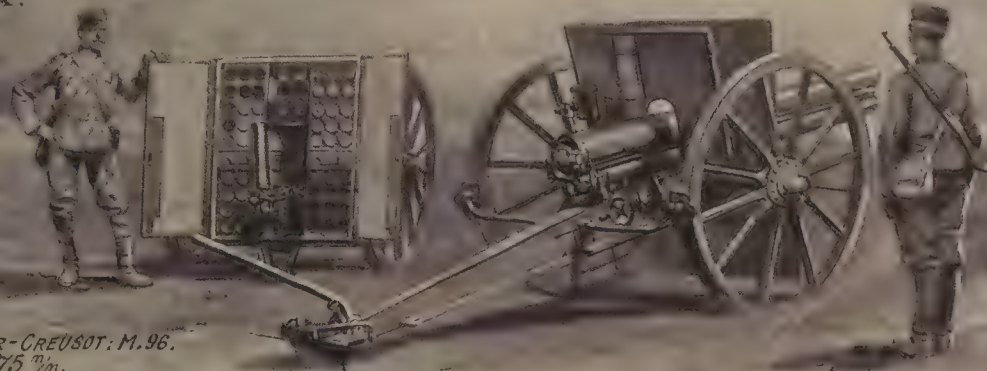


BULGARIA. SCHNEIDER-CREUSOT.



COMPRESSED FLUID OR AIR RECOIL & SPRING.
CALIBRE 75 ^m/_m.
EXTREME RANGE 6500 YARDS.

SERVIA.



SCHNEIDER-CREUSOT: M.96.
CALIBRE 75 ^m/_m.
EXTREME RANGE 6290 YARDS.

GREECE. SCHNEIDER-CREUSOT.



CALIBRE 75 ^m/_m.
EXTREME RANGE 6290 YARDS.

**MONTENEGRO. ITALIAN KRUPP,
HARD BRONZE; M. 80/98.**



CALIBRE 87 ^m/_m.
EXTREME RANGE 6290 YARDS.

ALL QUICK-FIRERS, SAVE THOSE OF MONTENEGRO: GUNS OF TURKEY AND OF THE UNITED BALKAN STATES.

One of the most interesting points in the war between Turkey and the united armies of the Balkan States leagued against her, is the fact that German guns are on their trial against French guns. The Turkish artillery are armed with Krupp guns; while the whole of the Balkan States, with the exception of Montenegro, which uses guns made in Italy according to the Krupp ideas, are armed with the French-made Schneider-Creusot. For the first time, too, as we have pointed out before, the modern quick-firing gun is in use on both sides in war. During the Russo-Japanese conflict the Japanese guns were of old pattern, and the

Russian quick-firing guns were only supplied during the last moments of the operations. To the details written on the drawings, we may add the following—Turkey: initial velocity 500 metres; muzzle energy 80.9 m. tons; weight of charge 6.105 kilogrammes. Bulgaria: initial velocity 500 metres; muzzle energy 83 m. tons; weight of charge between 6.5 and 8.2 kilogrammes. Servia: initial velocity 500 metres; weight of charge 6.5 kilogrammes. Greece, initial velocity 500 metres; muzzle energy 83 m. tons; weight of charge 6.5 to 8 kilogrammes. Montenegro: initial velocity 448 to 455 metres; weight of charge 6.76 kilo-

LITERATURE



MR. G. F. ABBOTT,
whose new book, "The Holy War in
the East," has been published by
Mr. Edward Arnold.

Illustrated by Lafayette.

a fascinating book about the Abor Expedition and the coincident Mishmi and Miri Missions, entitled "In Abor Jungles" (Eveleigh Nash). The story he has to tell happily does not contain much fighting, though there were one or two stirring encounters before the Abors were finally subdued. It is rather a vivid narrative of adventurous marching through some of the worst jungles in the world, sometimes along river beds, at other times by way of narrow paths cut in the side of steep cliffs, always a struggle with the

"In Abor Jungles."

Mr. Angus Hamilton has written

to think that the expedition might never have been sent at all had the Government of India been less dilatory in answering letters. Its immediate object was to avenge the murders of Mr. Noel Williamson, a frontier officer, and Dr. Gregorson, a local

submitted to the Government

of India in a rather ambiguous letter dated March 6, 1911. It was not until March 22 that the Government of India inquired by telegraph whether Mr. Williamson proposed to cross a certain "Outer" line. The Government of Eastern Bengal wired to Mr. Williamson on March 23, and again on March 30, repeating the Government of India's inquiry, but they received no answer. The inquiry had come too late. He had started on the 14th, and on the 30th he and Dr. Gregorson were murdered. Mr. Hamilton advances, on the authority of an Abor

MR. HERBERT DU PARCQ,
Author of a "Life" of Mr. Lloyd George
in four volumes, of which the
first has appeared.



MEN WHO GUIDED THE ABOR EXPEDITION: SURVIVORS OF THE MASSACRE WHICH CAUSED IT.

From left to right the three figures are: 1. Degum, an ex-Abor slave, used as an interpreter and guide. 2. Narsing Thapa, one of Mr. Williamson's coolies who escaped. 3. Lal Bahadur, who was cut down when Dr. Gregorson was killed, but escaped to become chief guide to Major-General Bower. Lal Bahadur is described as a fine character; he was wounded at the Egan stockade.

IN ABOR JUNGLES.

Being an Account of the Abor Expedition, the Mishmi Mission, and the Miri Mission.

BY ANGUS HAMILTON.

Illustrations Reproduced by Courtesy of the Publisher,
Mr. Eveleigh Nash.



ABOR CHIEFS WHO CAME TO MAKE PEACE: THE PADAM GAMS FROM DAMRO WHO VISITED MR. W. C. M. DUNDAS AT SADIYA.

"The three chiefs, standing boldly defiant before Mr. Dundas, emphasised the sincerity of their message of peace, and declaimed their tribes' guiltlessness. . . . One by one the three chiefs cut the strings of their bows, broke in twain their poisoned arrows . . . flinging each article . . . at the feet of the Sirkar's representatives. The effect of such an action was intensely appealing."

forces of nature rather than the bows and arrows of warlike tribesmen. The arrows were generally poisoned, but the leeches of the forest were feared far more. Clothing was no protection against these thirsty horrors, which worked their way through every crevice, and would only yield to the persuasion of a lighted cigarette or a drop of carbolic acid. Mr. Hamilton's book gives a cheerful picture of the hardships of an Indian frontier expedition, but it is chiefly attractive by reason of its descriptions of obscure tribes and its revelations of a region hitherto only vaguely known. The columns had to face "Arctic snows; flooded jungles and raging torrents; avalanches of God; booby traps and poisoned arrows of Man." It is distressing

medical man. Mr. Williamson, in pursuance of his duties, was accustomed to tour in the tribal country, and the programme of one of his projected tours was

CAUGHT! THE MAN WHO ACTUALLY KILLED MR. NOEL WILLIAMSON, IN CHARGE OF MILITARY POLICE.

Describing the death of Mr. Williamson, Mr. Angus Hamilton writes: "Lalo, who was standing a little to the rear of Mr. Williamson, slashed suddenly at his right arm, wounding him just above the wrist. . . . Mr. Williamson tried to catch the dhao with his left hand, when he was killed by a stroke on the head." The murder took place in the village of Komsing.



REACHED BY THE LONG ARM OF BRITISH JUSTICE: THREE OF THE MURDERERS GUARDED BY MILITARY POLICE.

From left to right the prisoners are: 1. Morsang, who cut down Dr. Gregorson. 2. The Gam of Rotung, who gave the order for the massacre of the letter-carriers. 3. One of the men who cut down the letter-carriers. According to an Abor chief, the murder of Mr. Noel Williamson and Dr. Gregorson was due to suspicions aroused by three letters in a red, a black-bordered, and a grey envelope, respectively, which Mr. Williamson had sent on by native letter-carriers. These carriers told the Abors that the letters contained orders for troops to come and kill them. The letter-carriers themselves were killed.

chief, an entirely new explanation of the cause of the outrage. Mr. Williamson had despatched a messenger with three letters placed respectively in red, grey, and black-bordered envelopes. The messenger came to the village of Rotung, and in a fit of idle boastfulness declared that the red envelope contained an order for troops, the black-bordered envelope another order for guns, and the grey envelope a demand for coolies to carry rations for the soldiers. The credulous villagers believed the foolish story, and swiftly committed the murders in a mood of wild excitement. The letter-carrier and his party were among the victims. If ever big trouble comes in India, it will probably have its origin in just such another stupid fable.

KING FERDINAND'S SWORD-ARM: THE BULGARIAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK.



THE SOLDIER WHO IS REPORTED TO HAVE ORDERED THE IMMEDIATE CAPTURE OF KIRK KILISSE, ON THE PRINCIPLE OF "LET PLEVNA BE TAKEN": GENERAL SAVOFF.

General Savoff is the Commander-in-Chief of the Bulgarian army under the general direction of King Ferdinand, who, it will be recalled, was chosen chief of the united armies of the Balkan States leagued against Turkey. He is regarded as one of the best of the officers coming from the Sofia Military School. After leaving that establishment, he went to St Petersburg, there to graduate in the Academy of the General Staff. In 1885, he was Chief of the Staff of one of the Bulgarian armies taking part in the Servo-Bulgarian War. Later on, he was a member of the Stambuloff Cabinet, and it was then that the

Bulgarian army organisation took its present shape. His other activities have included that of being head of the Sofia Military School, and the younger officers of the Bulgarian army received their training under his watchful eye. He is fifty. It is obviously impossible to say where the General is at the moment, but at the beginning of the operations he was with King Ferdinand, with that army whose line of operation, roughly speaking, was the Maritza Valley. To General Savoff was attributed the other day the order that Kirk Kilisse must be captured at once, a command recalling the Tsar's famous "Let Plevna be taken."

"THE TURKISH KITCHENER": THE OTTOMAN ARMY'S COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU



CHIEF HOPE OF THE FIGHTING TURK: NAZİM PASHA, WHOSE SKILL IS PITTED AGAINST THAT OF THE BULGARIANS
ABOUT ADRIANOPLE.

During the earlier stages of the operations between Turkey and Bulgaria, the silence of Nazim Pasha, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, caused much comment. "It may be that he is forced to wait," said a writer in the "Evening News" at the time, "that the swiftness of the Bulgarian invasion has forced him to writhe at the unreadiness of his own forces. It may be that his seeming inertia is calculated, that a big surprise awaits the invading legions. . . . At any rate, military students do not doubt the

capability of Nazim Pasha, or of his right hand, Abdullah Pasha. . . . Those who know him describe Nazim Pasha as a strong man who knows how to wait. . . . Indeed, of all Turkish soldiers, Nazim Pasha is most akin to our own Kitchener. . . . He was one of the most brilliant pupils at the famous school at Saint Cyr. Though sixty-four years of age, the spirit of getting things done which has always animated him remains unquenched. He has tried hard to keep the Army out of politics."

FACING THE BULGARIAN ARMY: THE TURKISH LEADER IN THRACE.

PHOTOGRAPH BY HARLINGUE.



CONCERNED WITH THE FALL OF KIRK KILISSE AND THE TURKISH RETIREMENT NEAR ADRIANOPLE: ABDULLAH PASHA, COMMANDER OF THE TURKISH ARMY IN THRACE.

Abdullah Pasha, Commander of the Turkish army in Thrace, is generally acknowledged to be one of the best of the Ottoman military leaders; is a member of the General Staff; and when the war broke out was at the head of the Adrianople division, a post to which he was transferred from the command of the Smyrna Army Corps. He received much of his military training in Germany, and Marshal von der Goltz, who reorganised the Turkish army, has a high opinion of his capabilities. Following the report of the fall of Kirk

Kilisse before the Bulgarians, came the rumour that this event had been brought about in some measure by disagreement in matters of detail between Nazim Pasha, the Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish forces, and Abdullah Pasha. It was said, in fact, that, while Abdullah Pasha regards the centre in which he is commanding as by far the most important during the present war, Nazim Pasha is convinced that the Macedonian war centre is of most importance.

WHEN BATTLES ARE INVISIBLE TO THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: FIGHTING AN ACTION MILES FROM THE FRONT.

DRAWN BY A. C. MICHAEL.



HEADQUARTERS DIRECTING A BIG FIGHT LEAGUES AWAY FROM THE FIRING-LINE: FLAGGING THE MAP TO MARK SUCCESSES AND REVERSES.

In Hamilton's translation of Polybius it is written: "What good can be expected from a man who knows not that the Commander of an army should keep himself as much as possible out of battle and combats which decide nothing, and that, if occasion should oblige him to take part, he ought to see many fall before he suffer danger to approach himself?" That was the text taken by "Ole Luk-Oie" for a remarkable story, called "The Point of View," published in "Blackwood's Magazine" of a while ago, in which was bared to the lay mind the way in which the modern battle, with its leagues of front, is fought. On the one hand were the men in their trenches, decimated, and with the depressing knowledge of reverse after reverse; on the other, the Commander-in-Chief and the members of the General Staff miles from the firing line the Commander-in-Chief himself retting out to fish while news came of the wiping-out of battery after battery and battalion after battalion. "It was recognised that the days when any one man could keep a grasp of the progress of the whole of a battle by means of personal observation had gone, for modern fights may cover scores of miles, and no one man upon the scene could hope to obtain more than an infinitesimal portion of information by the employment of his own powers of observation." So the Commander-in-Chief, having laid his plans, went fishing. "Meanwhile, the map-room . . . was already

growing dark. . . . There were four officers working in this room. . . . Two of them were standing up, reading aloud at intervals from pieces of paper, and two were sprawling on all-fours over a map laid out on the floor. Occasionally a non-commissioned officer brought in a fresh budget of papers. The map . . . was mounted on linoleum or some similar material which held the pins of the coloured flags with which it was studded. According to the intelligence read out, the two men on the floor moved the flags or stuck in fresh ones." And as they worked the flaggers registered the falling of many men, the loss of many guns, but there was also a large mass of their own flags well round behind one flank of the enemy's position. Thus it was when the Commander-in-Chief came back with his fish. He was informed of the state of affairs. "Where?" he asked. Then "from the spot pointed out his gaze swept slowly over the whole battle area, until it finally rested on the mass of flags representing his great flanking movement. . . . He pointed to it, and said quietly: 'Proportion, gentlemen, proportion'; and decided that it was not worth while to move a flag to mark the annihilation of the last two batteries and battalions which had had to be sacrificed for the success of the main battle scheme. In this manner is war now waged; with every move directed from a distance, and marked by little flags as information comes in.

THE KEY TO CONSTANTINOPLE: ADRIANOPLE—THE MARITZA AND TUNDJA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CAPTAIN A. F. TOWNSEND, AUTHOR OF "A MILITARY CONSUL IN TURKEY," PUBLISHED BY MESSRS. SEELEY AND CO.



1. IN A CONDITION WHICH WOULD MAKE THE BLOWING-UP OF THE BRIDGE IN WAR-TIME UNNECESSARY: THE RIVER MARITZA AT ADRIANOPLE IN WINTER—A ROAD OF ICE.

2. THE RIVER TO THE EAST OF WHICH THE BULGARIAN ARMY CROSSED THE FRONTIER, AND SO CAUSED THE RETIREMENT OF THE OTTOMAN FORCES: THE TUNDJA, NEAR ADRIANOPLE.

Writing the other day of the defences of Adrianople, the military correspondent of the "Times" said: "Standing at the junction of the Maritza, the Tundja, and the Arda, and covering with its works the chief roads and the only railway in this section of the frontier, Adrianople is well placed to facilitate defensive or offensive operations. . . . The modernisation of the defences began in the year 1905. . . . The Adrianople position has, in fact, been expressly designed to meet the actual case which has now presented itself

In addition to the garrison of the place, which may not exceed 20,000 men, there have been in occupation of the defences for some years nearly sixty companies of fortress artillery, and the armament, which numbers approximately 400 guns, has some heavy cannon, a medium armament of 5'38 Krupp guns, and a large number of field and machine-guns. . . . Adrianople is no Port Arthur, but unless the Turks have lost their military virtues it is no place to treat in a cavalier manner." On October 24 the Turkish

(Continued opposite.)

THE KEY TO CONSTANTINOPLE: ADRIANOPLE, "NO PORT ARTHUR."

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CAPTAIN A. F. TOWNSEND, AUTHOR OF "A MILITARY CONSUL IN TURKEY" PUBLISHED BY MESSRS. SEELEY AND CO.



1. SHOWING THE FAMOUS MOSQUE OF SELIM II.: A GENERAL VIEW OF ADRIANOPLE, THE KEY TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

(Continued.)

Ministry of War issued a communication with regard to the fighting at Kirk Kilisse, regarded as the chief key to Adrianople—in itself the key to Constantinople. This stated that the retirement of the Ottoman forces at that place was strategic, not a result of defeat. At the same time, the Bulgarians claimed the capture of Kirk Kilisse, with a large number of the Turkish garrison and with guns. A report to the "Times," on October 25, said that the attacks on the positions at Kirk Kilisse began in brilliant moonlight, after

2. AS IT MUST BE IN THE TOWN AGAIN IF THE USUAL TORRENTIAL RAINS CONTINUE: A FLOODED STREET IN ADRIANOPLE.

ten o'clock, and were preceded by a vigorous bombardment. It is understood that General Savoff, the Bulgarian Commander-in-Chief, issued peremptory instructions to General Dimitrieff that the fortress must be taken on October 24, a command recalling the Tsar's famous "Let Plevna be taken." On the 26th came the assertion that part of Adrianople had been set on fire by Bulgarian shells, and that the Bulgarians had taken three more of the forts guarding the town, with many prisoners.

FOUR STATES AGAINST AN EMPIRE: LEADERS IN THE BALKAN WAR.

PHOTOGRAPH BY WOLFF, S. AND G., C.N. AND IOVANKOVIC.



THE GENERAL WHOM GENERAL SAVOFF ORDERED TO TAKE THE POSITIONS AT KIRK KILISSE: "NAPOLEON" DIMITRIEFF.



CHIEF OF THE BULGARIAN GENERAL STAFF: GENERAL FITCHEFF THE VON MOLTKE OF HIS COUNTRY



THE TURKISH LEADER WHO EVACUATED KIRK KILISSE WITH MANY OF THE GARRISON: MAHMOUD MUKHTAR PASHA

General Dimitrieff has the nickname "Napoleon," and to him, it is reported, came a peremptory order from General Savoff to take Kirk Kilisse immediately.—General Fitcheff has been described as the Bulgarian von Moltke.—Mahmoud Mukhtar Pasha, the Turkish Commandant at Kirk Kilisse, escaped with a portion of the garrison, in such haste, it is telegraphed, that most of his personal effects were left behind, together with documents which, it is said, give the key to the complete Turkish plan of campaign.



LEADER OF THE BLOODLESS ENTRY INTO USKUB, AFTER THE BATTLE OF KUMANOVO: THE CROWN PRINCE OF SERBIA.

The place seems to have been provisioned for a siege of several months. According to a statement in Sofia, General Dimitrieff has reported to headquarters that he was able to spare his men to a considerable extent and lost fewer than he anticipated. On October 28 the news was published that, as a sequel to the battle of Kumanovo, Uskub had fallen bloodlessly to the Servians, and that the Crown Prince Alexander had entered it at the head of the army at two o'clock on the afternoon of October 26.

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THE CAMERA AS CORRESPONDENT: WAR-NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY A. KINEL, TOPICAL WAR SERVICE, HUTIN, AND ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



WATCHING THE BOMBARDMENT OF PLANINITZA THROUGH HIS BINOCULARS: KING NICHOLAS AT THE FRONT DURING THE FIGHTING NEAR DETCHICH.



THE FIRING OF THE FIRST SHOT OF THE WAR: THE KING AND PRINCE MIRKO SEE PRINCE PETER PREPARING TO OPEN THE BOMBARDMENT OF PLANINITZA.



AFTER THE TAKING OF MUSTAPHA PASHA BY THE BULGARIANS: PRINCE BORIS ON THE BATTLEFIELD.



A DIRECTOR OF THE GREEK OPERATIONS: THE CROWN PRINCE OF GREECE—WITH THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.



LOOKING FOR CONCEALED WEAPONS: SEARCHING PRISONERS' BELONGINGS FOR ARMS, AT PODGORITZA.



FIGHTING THEIR COUNTRY'S BATTLES: MONTENEGRIN SOLDIERS AT PODGORITZA AFTER AN ENGAGEMENT.

Our readers will recall that Prince Peter of Montenegro fired the first shot in his country's war against the Turks, directing the gun at the Turkish fortifications at Planinitza. The Prince is not visible in the photograph illustrating that event; but Prince Mirko is one of the group on the left, and King Nicholas is seen seated on the right. — On October 21 it became known that the Turks had evacuated Mustapha Pasha, an important frontier station during the Bulgarian advance on Adrianople. — The Crown Prince of Greece has been distinguishing himself during his country's advance against Turkey. — Podgoritza, it seems, almost superfluous to point out, was the first headquarters of the Montenegrin army. The spirit in which the Montenegrins are fighting may be gauged from a patriotic address delivered to the soldiers at Rieks by Prince Mirko, who said, Reuter reports:

"We are almost at the walls of the ancient and famous town of Scutari, with which are bound up some of the most brilliant pages in the history of old Servia. My father, the supreme war lord, has commanded me to lead you there. Follow me, my gallant men, not in the path of annihilation and death, but on the road which will bring liberty and new life to mankind and civilisation and progress to Scutari. In this great work of yours show yourselves to be worthy of the knightly reputation of the Montenegro, and remember that every step you take is followed by the eyes of the civilised world. Do not allow yourselves to be carried away by feelings of revenge for the wrongs and violence which our Fatherland and the other Balkan Christians have had to endure for five centuries at the hands of our eastern foe."



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ART NOTES.

"WHEN a man has been embraced by a woman, he sees her in a glamour; and at such a time she will look wildly well. The hair is touched with light; the eyes are constellations; the face sketched in shadows—a sketch, you might say, by passion." Thus was the Baroness von Rosen, by starlight under the statue of the Flying Mercury, to Prince Otto. We do not pretend that we expect as much in Suffolk Street, among "The British Artists." Stevenson wrote a Romance; Sir Alfred East merely paints a sound picture. His "Autumn in Gloucestershire" has the descriptive touch that bores us at the beginning of many a novel. It may be a master's novel; the thing is well done. But it is no more than the prelude to adventure; it covers several duty-pages. In Sir Alfred East's work there is no great chapter. Nature has not

embraced him; or, if she has, he keeps the secret well. We await in vain the sketch, as you might say, by Passion, R.B.A. And if an artist so expert fails to set down the things he has seen in a glamour, what of the rest? It is the general failing. In one landscape, however, there is vision, accent, ardour. Mr. J. A. Mease Lomas's "Against the Sun: Ballard Down" is, at least, a product of the School of Passion.

The Royal Institute of Oil Painters is equally cut off from the only things that make the painting of the day exciting. We have no learned convention; no elaboration, no ingenuity of design, no great array of colours. Without these, passion or some ardour of conception is essential. Mr. Lavery's "Bathers—Lido," is daintily arranged, and his "Rising Moon" is delicately thrilling; Mr. Philpot's "The Pascal Light" is largely composed; Mr. Louis Sargent's "Midnight" is invitingly mysterious; but only Mr. Wetherbee's "The Angelus—Santa Chiara, Assisi," is even moderately passionate.

"You can't change your face," says the suspicious policeman to the alien who gives Gordon for his name. Buckingham Palace can change its face, and will. But its Cockney complexion it can never permanently alter. It faces east and the soot. Dirt comes drifting towards it on the City wind; it has neither sun nor rain. St. Paul's, the Strand churches, St. Martin's, the cheerful cottage entry to Kensington Palace, and the other pleasant sights of the friendly town, are all kept fairly clean by the wet winds from the west. Go behind, and you discover the unwashed. Somerset House and other buildings with a southerly aspect are of mixed complexion. But they have the sun, and their expressions are mobile with shifting light and shade. It is only the eastern and northern aspects that are set and fixed with grime.



Photo, G.F.C.

LAUNCHING A NAMESAKE OF HER HUSBAND'S GREAT ANCESTOR: LADY GWENDELIN CHURCHILL SEVERING THE CORD TO RELEASE THE NEW DREADNOUGHT, H.M.S. "MARLBOROUGH," AT DEVONPORT.

It was appropriate that the ceremony of naming and launching the new Dreadnought, H.M.S. "Marlborough," should be performed by a member of the great Duke's family, Lady Gwendeline Churchill, whose husband, Major John Churchill, brother of the First Lord of the Admiralty, is a son of Lord Randolph Churchill and grandson of the seventh Duke of Marlborough. Lady Gwendeline herself is a daughter of the seventh Earl of Abingdon. She is seen in the photograph severing, with mallet and chisel, the cord holding two weights (on either side of the bow), whose fall knocked away dog-shores supporting the vessel. A portrait of the great Duke is painted on the bows.

Nothing abashed by the general collapse of all London's architectural pretensions, we go gaily on with plans for Delhi. By what Lord Curzon calls "a process of exhaustion" the "colonial adaptation of the Palladian style" is to be planted upon the Indian capital. Calcutta and Madras are already blessed with handsome buildings of this order. The Government House at Calcutta was constructed upon the ground plan and to some extent upon the model of Lord Curzon's own home in Derbyshire. Absurd as the whole thing sounds, there is room for no little relief. We might have given something so much worse than "Colonial-Palladian"; we might have given Delhi what we are giving London.

E. M.



Photo, L.N.A.

GREAT BRITAIN'S REPRESENTATIVES IN THE BULGARIAN CAPITAL: OFFICIALS OF THE BRITISH LEGATION AT SOFIA.

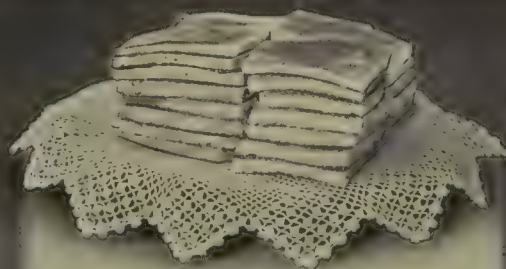
From left to right the figures are Mr. Colville Barclay, Mr. Tolman Rothe, Sir Henry Bax-Ironside (the British Minister), Mr. W. B. Heard, and Mr. H. E. W. Young (Secretary). Sir Henry Bax-Ironside was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Bulgaria two years ago. He has served in many parts of the world, and was British Minister in Caracas for five years (1902 to 1907), in Chile from 1907 to 1909, and in Switzerland from 1909 to 1910.



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MUSIC.

THE Henschel-Borwick recital at the Queen's Hall last week was so interesting that it should have commanded a larger audience, even though it could not have collected one more fully appreciative of fine work finely rendered. Mr. Borwick ranged from Handel to Claude Debussy by way of Chopin and Liszt, and showed in all he gave us a full sense of the composer's mood and purpose. He did not yield to the temptation, to which so many pianists succumb at the Queen's Hall, of trying to make the piano do duty for a full orchestra; he was content with legitimate effects. Mr. Henschel's voice recalls its own splendid past: it has done the best work, but when a singer is a really great artist, he can convince and delight long after his prime any audience that boasts even a small acquaintance with music. We have had in our midst no more poetic singer than Mr. Henschel, and it is safe to say that as long as he is willing to sing there will be music-lovers eager to listen. Even to-day it is an education to hear him.

New variations on "Down among the Dead Men" was one of the novelties at the Promenade Concerts last week. The composer is Mr. Julius Harrison, who has extracted so much of the essence of the old song that more than once it proved a little difficult to associate the variations with the original theme. There is plenty of melody and plenty of movement, and the new work was well received. It should stand a good chance of getting another hearing in the near future, though, to the regret of thousands, the Promenade Season is now at an end. The Concerts made atonement for a wet August and an indifferent September; the novelties have been well chosen, the soloists capable—perhaps they were not always sufficiently rehearsed—and the vigour of the orchestra and its conductor a matter for wonder. Doubtless there are limits

to endurance, even to the endurance of the Queen's Hall Orchestra; but could the season have been prolonged for another month, it is safe to say that audiences would have remained large and enthusiastic. But there were signs that the pressure of other work was beginning to tell.

On Friday, Nov. 22, a concert will be given at the Albert Hall for the benefit of the widow and children of the late Coleridge-Taylor, whose sudden death came as a shock not only to relatives and friends, but to those who have

committee will do all that can be done to make the concert a deserved success.

To-day (Nov. 2) there will be an attractive Musical and Dramatic Recital at the Crystal Palace. Mme. Liza Lehmann is to give some of her own work, Lady Tree will recite, and Miss Evangeline Florence and Mr. Powell Edwards, a young Welsh baritone of considerable promise, are also taking part. This entertainment is the opening one of the Crystal Palace Saturday Concert season.

On Saturday next, a concert devoted to music of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries will be given by the Chaplin Trio in the Æolian Hall. Eighteenth century harpsichords will be used, and a minuet and a gavotte will be danced, the latter to music by Couperin, presumably François Couperin (Le Grand), organist to Louis XIV. at Versailles. He was a great musician, came of a musical family, exercised a great influence upon Sebastian Bach, and in latter days has had the honour of being edited by Brahms. His music for the harpsichord has a very individual quality.

The Schumann season promised by the London Trio (Mme. Goodwin, M. Pécskai, and Mr. Whitehouse) will be inaugurated on the 18th.

Someone has said that a woman's artistic taste can be judged by her choice of perfume. As there are so many perfumes from which choice can be made, however, it is not always easy to decide on the best. The "Iroma" perfume, manufactured by the Crown Perfumery Co., has a distinctive and attractive freshness which makes it delightful and charms all those who use it. Miss Neilson-Terry, who is just now making so great a success as Queen Elizabeth in "Drake," writing of the "Iroma" perfumes, says, "they are perfectly exquisite."



Photo. Dr. David Sandler.

READY TO FIGHT FOR THEIR FATHERLAND: THE TRANSHIPMENT OF TURKISH TROOPS AT CONSTANTINOPLE. From the moment that war broke out, thousands of men poured into Constantinople from the Turkish provinces, ready to be sent to the front. The photograph shows a boat-load of Turkish troops being transhipped in the Bosphorus.

heard and admired his music, and hoped to hear more of it. Mr. Coleridge-Taylor had not arrived at the time when a successful musician may hope to reap a generous reward for his labour. In common with so many men who have done good work, and are called out of life at middle age, or earlier, he had been unable to set aside adequate provision for those he has left behind. The programme will be devoted to the composer's own work, and a very representative

fumes from which choice can be made, however, it is not always easy to decide on the best. The "Iroma" perfume, manufactured by the Crown Perfumery Co., has a distinctive and attractive freshness which makes it delightful and charms all those who use it. Miss Neilson-Terry, who is just now making so great a success as Queen Elizabeth in "Drake," writing of the "Iroma" perfumes, says, "they are perfectly exquisite."

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LADIES' PAGE.

THERE is a demand for some trained nurses to proceed to the war, and volunteers are invited to send their names in to the British Red Cross, 9, Victoria Street, London. War-nursing is hard and dangerous work—the danger being far greater from typhoid, or exhaustion and failure of strength consequent upon over-strain and bad food, than it is from wounds, as the nurses are generally kept away from the firing line, and see nothing of the war but its ghastly consequences; from disease, however, the danger is great, and the pay is poor; and honours, however well deserved, are seldom forthcoming. Still, humanity and love of novel situations combined will no doubt ensure a goodly number of volunteers from our own and other countries for the ranks of trained nurses in this Eastern war. Virtue, we all know, is her own reward—that is to say, must expect no reward from outside, but find enough compensation in Tennyson's phrase: "Give her the glory of going on and still to be." This is the best that war-nurses have to expect.

A new occupation for enterprising young women has been discovered. Under a law just adopted by the United States, every passenger-ship sailing under that flag must be provided with wireless telegraphic apparatus, and must carry two operators, so that one shall be always on duty at the instrument to hear calls of distress. The Commissioner of Navigation explicitly says that women will be equally recognised with men as wireless operators under this regulation. Many women will be very glad of the opportunity of taking sea voyages in some more refined position than that of stewardess, and here is a chance. If our own Board of Trade adopt similar compulsory regulations, a like permission to shipowners to employ women should be included. Let nobody suppose or pretend to fear that the woman operator would not stick to her post to the last, if needed, as bravely as did young Phillips on the *Titanic*. A precisely analogous case was that of the young woman in the great flood caused by the bursting of a dam at Johnston, America; she remained at her post telegraphing to one after another of the towns lower down the river to warn the inhabitants that they must fly to the mountains, till she was overwhelmed by the flood and perished; and, on board, the woman wireless operator would naturally follow the example of the brave stewardess lost in the *Stella*, and claim her right as "one of the crew" to give place to men passengers, and drown.

There is a growing tendency to use two materials in one gown; especially is this seen in the case of "dressy" afternoon or visiting gowns, as we say—the French call them *des robes habillées*. Velvet or good velveteen, for instance, makes the underdress, with a draped tunic of cloth, the velvet probably reappearing on the corsage in some degree, possibly as a V-shaped piece let in from shoulders to waist front and back, possibly as a deep and wide collar over the shoulders and top of the arms, or again it may be as braces and wide belt and elbow-cuffs. Or we may see mingled into one confection silk cashmere



THE NEW BROCADED COAT.

This coat is in brocade velvet on silk, with satin under-dress and skunk fur trimming. It is an up-to-date visiting gown design. The hat is of white velours faced with black velvet, and trimmed with a fancy plume.

and moiré, or plain with brocaded velvets, or wool-backed satin and Ninon, or crêpe-de-soie and heavy lace laid over satin. The two materials employed are usually of the same colour, but the difference of surface gives the variety desired—except, of course, when wide lace forms one of the coupled fabrics, as the lace used is either white or black, though it may be laid upon coloured satin. A fashionable way of using two materials is to have a skirt of one fabric and a short coat of another. It is also quite up to date to compose a corsage—to be worn with a skirt of velvet, silk cashmere, or cloth—almost entirely of a light, semi-transparent fabric; thus, a velvet skirt will be completed by a diaphanous bodice of mousseline-de-soie, Ninon, or lace, fit only for wearing in a warm apartment. Then a short coat is generally supplied—in velvet, plain or ribbed or brocaded, or in cloth braided handsomely, or something not quite the same as the skirt—that is protective enough for outdoor use when supplemented by furs, yet is suitable for keeping on while paying a short call, visiting a picture-show, attending a wedding, or patronising a *matinée musicale*. Tulle, Ninon, and silk gauze are as much used for draperies, tunics, blouses, fronts of corsages, or triangular vests between folded sides, or guimpes, as if it were still summer. There is, in fact, no real reason why the lightness and grace of such fragile fabrics should not be retained in smart visiting-gowns for the winter, as the rooms in which they are to be worn will always be warmed, and often are overheated for wearers of thick materials, while her fur wraps and a motor-car protect the wearer adequately from chill on leaving the house. It must be borne in mind that the dresses here spoken of are not walking-gowns, but *habillées*—visiting or reception toilettes. The use of two materials, however, is very general in all but the most plain walking-frocks.

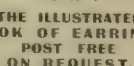
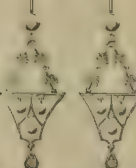
Amongst the new fabrics for cold-weather gowns, curly-faced cloths are conspicuous. The ratine introduced last year, where the loops on the surface were so closely set as to impart only a slightly roughened look, is with us again, but gives place in pride of novelty to those fabrics that have quite definite hairy-like curls closely set all over the surface, with engaging effect. Another novelty (though, in truth, both this and the ratine are but revivals from years gone by) is zibeline cloth, which has a hairy effect on the surface of the material. This rough-faced tendency is carried yet farther for mantle cloths, and especially is used for long coats purporting to be "substitutes" for fur wraps. An astrachan cloth is naturally produced with quite large and protuberant loops of material all over the surface. Many of the "fur substitute" cloths, however, like the furs they simulate, are not rough. One of the best imitations, perhaps, is that of broadtail; the close, glossy, watered surface of the fur is really wonderfully rendered. A long coat of real fur is heavy and often over-heating for walking; as to comfort, therefore, a "fur substitute" might well be preferred; and as to appearance, it is sometimes quite a passable simulation. But whether one likes to wear some fabric masquerading as another material that is immensely more costly—well, that is, no doubt, a matter of taste.

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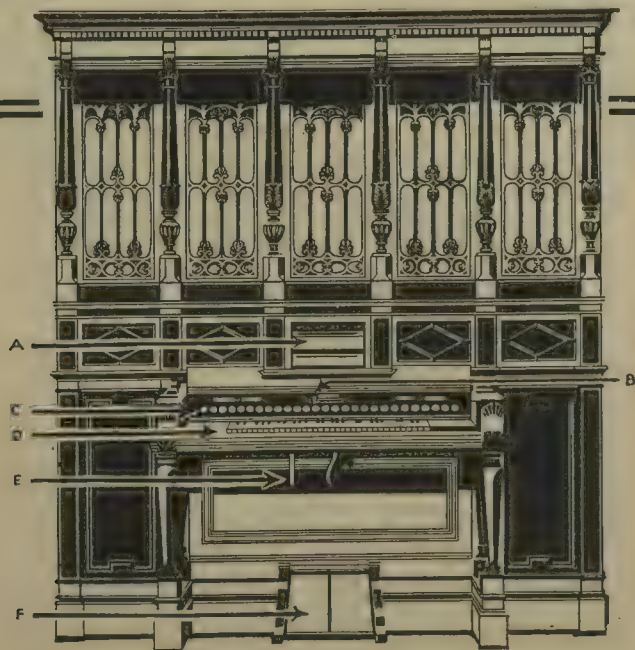
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Boy: "The initials on my cap don't mean that, Sir. They mean 'I often get twopence.' You see, Sir, I now use Cherry Blossom Boot Polish, and customers are simply delighted."

"EMPIRES OF THE FAR EAST."

IF interest in remote Asia is subdued just now to claims nearer home, there is in truth small reason for surprise. It may well be that the sixteen hundred closely written pages of Mr. Launcelot Lawton's "Empires of the Far East" (two volumes; Grant Richards) will not



Photo. Newspaper Illustrations Staff Photographers.

AN ESSENTIAL PERSONAGE IN EVERY TURKISH CAMP: A DERVISH AMONG TROOPS READY TO ENTRAIN FOR THE FRONT AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Among the Turkish soldiers who left Constantinople for the war there were many priests and dervishes. Every Turkish camp, it is said, has its spiritual leaders.

find many readers until Europe is at rest once more and the Englishman is free to widen his outlook; but the book should not fail of its purpose because that purpose cannot be directly achieved. Mr. Lawton's comprehensive survey deserves attention and can afford to wait for it. Our relations with the Far East are not critical just now, but the time may come when Russian and Japanese ambitions may bring us once again into troubled waters. Mr. Lawton, in reviewing the history of the past eventful decade, is revealed as a friend of Russia; he thinks that in building the Moscow-Vladivostok railway and fighting Japan the Muscovite was bearing the White Man's burden. He

foresees a time when the United States (presumably he includes Canada), Russia, and Great Britain may be compelled to step into the breach side by side and subdue the ambition of the Island Kingdom whose restless activities, stimulated deliberately by the West, are now becoming a menace to Australia and the Pacific Coast of America. Shrewdly, and we believe quite truly, he accounts for recent British concessions to Russia by the suggestion that Russian and British interests in the Far East are identical, and that the principle of *do ut des* underlies and explains our action in other parts of the globe. He points out a truth, often overlooked by superficial criticism, that our Foreign Office must survey the whole earth, and not a portion of it, and must strive to keep an eye on all interests. He also points out how North Sea rivalries have silenced our voice in the Pacific. If Mr. Lawton did not admit elsewhere that Russian diplomacy has no ethical basis, his Russophile attitude would be the stronger. To play cards with a man whose habit of using loaded dice is acknowledged, cannot be good politics, because it is bad business; and it may be remarked that no altruistic motive led to the building of the Trans-Siberian Railway in the past, or accounts for its double-tracking in the future. But it is not necessary to agree with Mr. Lawton in order to appreciate the good work he has done. We may avail ourselves of his facts without troubling about his conclusions. The grandiose nature of the Russian land-grabbing policy, its magnificent disregard for the rights of the dispossessed, its free use of massacre and assassination as a means to an end—all these things tend to create a profound impression, and Mr. Lawton is not the first skilled observer to think that imperialism and the Russification of vast tracts of territory will in the long run be good for the world. The lessons of the Caucasus, Poland, Finland, and other regions nearer home are overlooked. Naturally enough, Mr. Lawton has great sympathy with a China struggling to be free and deliberately held in check by Russian and Japanese machinations, and he is a very severe critic of our Far Eastern ally, though he might have spared us some rather wearisome denunciation of the Yoshiwara, and remembered not only that vices, like virtues, are isothermal, but that the West has too many glasshouses on its premises to indulge in the pleasant pastime of stone-throwing. Mr. Lawton is far more happy when he deals with the financial side of Japan's development, her budget, trade, industrial methods, monopolies, and mines, and with railway development in the Far East.

These chapters add much to the permanent value of volumes that deserve to find a place upon the bookshelves of every student of affairs in the changing East.

Some travel-books are of the Xenophontic type, with an ever-recurring tale of parasangs. Mr. James Milne's "John Jonathan and Company" (Chapman and Hall) is of a very different kind. In his "bachelor honeymoon" over the Atlantic, through America and Canada, and home again to England, he covered many thousands of parasangs, but retained the light touch which makes his vivid impressions of things seen and thought en route eminently readable and entertaining. The book is full of quick thumb-nail sketches, amusing anecdotes, and interesting glances at more serious topics. It is the genial harvest of an alert, well-informed mind, and through it all runs a thread of personal sentiment which will reveal to the reader the exact significance of that provocative phrase, "bachelor honeymoon."



Photo. Newspaper Illustrations.

A LAST FAREWELL FOR MANY: MONTENEGRIN WOMEN WATCHING THEIR MEN-FOLK LEAVING RIEKA BY BOAT FOR THE FRONT.

The photograph was taken on the shores of Lake Scutari, on the departure of a number of Montenegrin soldiers to join the force under General Martinovitch for the attack on Tarabosh.

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the impurities in your present drinking-water
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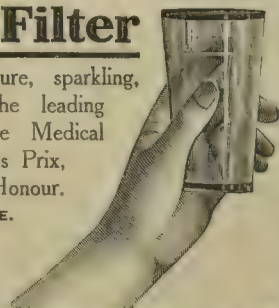
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The Queen says: "This tonic is no new thing, but has played—as it still does—an important part in the work of one of our successful medical specialists; really, goes to the root of hair trouble and cures it."

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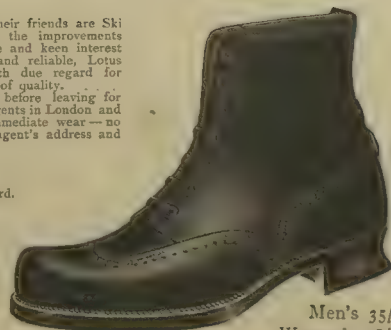
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Boots for Ski-ing in Switzerland.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated May 11, 1909) of SIR JOSEPH COCKFIELD DIMSDALE, Bt., P.C., K.C.V.O., of 29, Sussex Square, Hyde Park, Chamberlain of the City of London, who died on Aug. 10, is proved by his widow and son, the value of the property being £29,166. He gives £500 and the household effects to his wife; £5000 each in trust for his daughters Charlotte May and Beatrice; and any money that may be due to him from the Canterbury Weavers and his shares therein to his son. The residue of the estate he leaves in trust for Lady Dimsdale for life or widowhood, and then as to two-eighths in trust for each of his daughters and four-eighths in trust for his son, Sir John Holdsworth Dimsdale, for life, with remainder as to two-eighths to his children, and two-eighths to his successor in the baronetcy.

The will (dated Sept. 1, 1910) of FIELD-MARSHAL SIR GEORGE STUART WHITE, V.C., G.C.B., O.M., of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, and Whitehall, Broughshane, County Antrim, who died on June 24, is proved by William Robert Young and Travers Wright King, the value of the estate in England and Ireland being £54,609 7s. 10d. The testator devises the Whitehall property and his farms and lands in Coores and Knockboy to his wife for life, with remainder to his son James R. White and his first and other sons in tail male, and his medals, orders, and decorations earned by his service in the Army, and the furniture, pictures, plate, etc., are to devolve as heirlooms therewith. The residue goes to his children

The will (dated June 15) of MRS. JANE CLARKE, of Knedlington Manor, Howden, Yorks, who died on Aug. 4, is proved, the value of the estate being £77,685. The testatrix gives £6000 to her nephew Arthur R. G. Thompson; £15,000 to her sister Eleanor Wooler; £5000 to Captain Walter Ker Gray; £2000 each to her nephews

trust for each of her sisters-in-law Mary Gray and Louisa Victoria Gray and their issue; £1000 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; £500 each to the Leeds Infirmary and the Hull Infirmary; and other legacies. The residue is to be divided between her sister Mrs. Wooler and her nephews and nieces, A. R. G. Thompson, Walter K. Gray, Mark K. Gray, Mostyn K. Gray, Eleanor M. Gray, Essex K. Gray, Dorothy F. Gray, Essex Frances Barlow, and Alice Eleanor Thompson.

The will of MR. GEORGE THOMPSON POWELL, of Rotherwood, Sydenham Hill, and 28 and 29, St. Swithin's Lane, City, who died on Sept. 24, is proved by the widow, the value of the property being £43,540. He gives £1000 and £1400 a year to his wife; £100 to his son George Gordon; legacies to clerks and servants; and the residue in trust for his children.

The will and codicils of LIEUTENANT - COLONEL SIR HORATIO DAVID DAVIES, K.C.M.G., of Watcombe Hall, Torquay, Lord Mayor of London, 1897-8, who died on Sept. 18, are proved, the value of the estate being £87,814 os. 4d. He gives £1000 and a residence and furniture to his wife; an annuity of £100 to his wife's sister Mary Stewart Boniface; annuities of £50 each to the children of his deceased half-sister; £40 a year to his cousin M. A. Gooding; £50 a year each to George Bird, Fanny Evans, and Mary Metcalf; £100 each to the executors; and his mayoral chain to his eldest grandson. The residue is to be held in trust in certain shares for his wife and children, but the income of his wife from her share is not to be less than £700 per annum.



TYPES OF THE UNEMOTIONAL BULGAR, VICTORIOUS IN MANY BATTLES OF THE BALKAN WAR: BULGARIAN TROOPS, WITH WAR MUNITIONS, LEAVING SOFIA IN RAILWAY TRUCKS FOR THE FRONT.

The undemonstrative stolidity of the average Bulgarian trooper has been commented upon by those who watched the troop-trains leaving for the front at Sofia. Although the greatest enthusiasm prevailed, the soldiers and their friends who came to see them off restrained their feelings, it is said, in a manner suggestive of the Englishman or the Dutchman.

and nieces, Essex Frances Barlow, Alice Eleanor Thompson, Mark Ker Gray, Mostyn Ker Gray, Essex Ker Gray, Eleanor Mary Gray, and Dorothy Forster Gray; £6000 in

Photo. Topical.

SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND

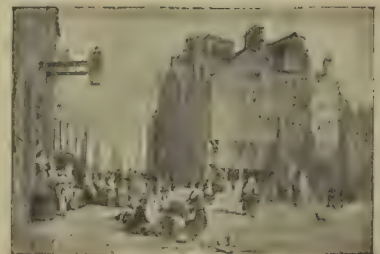
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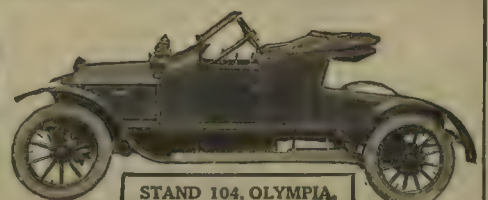
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CHASSIS. with Tyres, £270.

No more outstanding ears

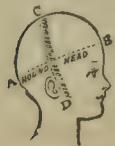
Nothing is more disfiguring and unsightly than outstanding ears, and nothing causes so much annoyance in later life. The right time to correct any such tendency is infancy, when the cartilages are pliable, but this requires the greatest possible care, for many appliances offered for the purpose restrict the circulation, make the wearer uncomfortable, and fail to produce the desired effect.



To secure beautiful and well-shaped ears, the Claxton Improved Patent Ear-Cap should be worn in the nursery and during sleep, and it will gently do what is necessary. The Claxton Ear-Cap is beautifully made on scientific principles, and the pressure exerted is so imperceptible that the circulation is perfectly free. The Claxton Ear-Cap prevents the child's hair tangling, and ensures breathing through the nose during sleep, a point of the greatest importance. The

CLAXTON Improved Patent EAR-CAP

is the recognised standard appliance, and is made in twenty-one sizes, and directions for measurement are given at foot. The Claxton Ear-Cap may be obtained of all chemists, stores, and outfitters; and purchasers are requested to look for the little silky gauze diamond on the ear shown in illustration above. To order direct fill up and forward form below, together with remittance for 4/-



Special Order Form

To I. L. Claxton, Castle Laboratory, London, N.W.
Herewith please find remittance for 4/- for the Claxton Patent Ear-Cap. The measurement right round head touching points A and B is and from lobe to lobe of ears marked D, touching at point C, is

Name.....

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The Illustrated London News, 211 12.

The only way to get rid of Eczema and Face Spots



Skin sufferers! You want to be free from torturing eczema, disfiguring face spots, an irritating rash, or some other skin trouble. There's one sure, safe, and certain way, and only one. You must use Antexema. Ointments and things of that sort are so disappointing. Former sufferers tell us pitiful stories of their misery and the way they tried this, that and the other thing, and went to doctors and hospitals and yet obtained no relief. But the moment they tried Antexema a magical change took place. Away went the itching, burning, and inflammation, and in a few days not a sign remained of eczema, rash, or any other skin blemish. Their advice to you is "Try Antexema. It cured us, and it will cure you."

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discovered many years ago by a well-known doctor, and every bottle is made up in our own laboratory from his prescription. As soon as Antexema touches the bad place two results follow. The moment it is applied the marvellous healing virtues of this cooling liquid cream penetrate to the seat of the trouble, and at the same time the sore or irritated surface is covered with an invisible, artificial skin which excludes dust and germs. Your skin will quickly become perfectly clear.

No skin complaint can resist Antexema. Face spots, rashes, eczema of every kind, bad legs, pimples, blotches, blackheads, ringworm, and every sore, irritated or diseased condition of the skin is cured by Antexema. Prove its virtues for yourself at once, and remember that delay is dangerous.

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Wherever you are you can obtain this famous skin remedy. Go to any chemist or stores to-day and get a bottle of Antexema. Boots Cash Chemists, Army and Navy, Civil Service Stores, Harrod's, Selfridge's, Whiteley's, Parkes', Taylor's Drug Stores, and Lewis and Burrows supply it at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., or direct post free in plain wrapper 1s. 3d. and 2s. 9d. from Antexema, Castle Laboratory, London, N.W. Also everywhere throughout India, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, and Europe.

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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

Thoughts on the Show. Who would have thought that it is already a short year since the last Olympia Motor Show was with us? To me it really



Photo. Argyle Archer.
THE CANADIAN MINISTER FOR WAR IN A BRITISH CAR:
A 15-30 H.P. ARGYLL STREAMLINE TORPEDO.

In the car are seen, from left to right, Colonel Sam Hughes, Minister of War for Canada, Mr. J. S. Matthews, Mr. R. J. Paton, and Mr. Henry W. Cress. The car has a single-sleeve-valve engine.

seems a mere matter of months since we were discussing things old and new that had made their debut at Kensington—some to tread the smooth-surfaced road that leads to commercial success, others to sink into that obscurity that is the fate of too many devices and inventions worked out with so much care and thought for our comfort or convenience. And yet it is true that all this happened a year ago, for does not the new Show, with all its glamour of spectacular display and large-figured business, open its doors in less than a week from now? And what of the Show? That is what we are all asking ourselves, and each other. Some are looking forward to it with mingled hope and dread, for even though the industry is advancing on a wave of prosperity such as it has never known in all its short history, there are still some to whom the Show is a species of Rubicon: according to the public verdict as pronounced at Olympia they will sink or swim, as the case may be. But these, fortunately, are in a very small minority, for of the trade as a whole it may be said that it is universally prosperous, and there is big business toward. Others again, like myself, look forward to the Show as a

period of hard and withal interesting work: were it not for the surpassing interest of it all there are many who would regard "Show Week" with unadulterated dread. Then there are others—and they form by far the great majority—who will pay their money at the doors intent upon a study of the improvements that have taken effect during the year that has elapsed since they last saw gathered together all that is best—and worst—in the world's automobile construction. The degree of interest may vary from that of the keen-souled enthusiast to that of the mere dilettante who avers that he visits the Show simply because it is the thing to do. But the latter type, I think, hardly does himself justice, for I simply cannot bring myself to believe that anyone goes to the Motor Show merely because it is the vogue: there must of necessity be something more than that to induce people to wander among a host of exhibits such as the Show presents; there must be something of interest or understanding present.

The Trend of Things. However, generalisation may be all very interesting in its way, but what we want to know in

advance is whither automobile design is trending in these days, when we have progressed so far that I instinctively listen for the first enunciation of the heresy that it has reached finality. Of course, this last word is capable of varied construction. It may mean everything that it implies—that down to its uttermost details the



Photo. Randle

UNDERGOING R.A.C. TESTS OF ITS ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT—
A 20-30 H.P. CADILLAC CAR.

The photograph was taken just outside Witney, Oxfordshire, on the last day of the recent R.A.C. trials dealing with the electrical equipment of the Cadillac cars.

and to mean that it has merely reached the last stage in its main essentials. If I am told that the latter is the case in motor-car design, I am not sure but that, with the single and simple qualification conveyed by the words "in the light of present engineering knowledge," I might almost agree. Year by year we see the same salient features of design, unaltered and untouched, so that to the untutored eye the car of to-day presents no points of difference from that of four years ago. In this, of course, I am speaking from the purely mechanical or chassis point of view. Coachwork is another matter altogether, and admittedly the progress that has been made in this department has entirely changed the outside characteristics of the completed vehicle. To revert to the mechanical details, as I have said, the modern car alters very little in appearance, and without dragging in the accursed word "finality," I think we may take it that the essentials have been settled at least until such time as some revolutionary discovery in engineering science, undreamed of now, shall be made to upset all our carefully cherished traditions. Of

(Continued overleaf.)



A SMART AUSTIN CAR; AN 18-24 H.P. "LANCASTER" THREE-QUARTER LANDAUETTE.
The chassis of the car has a 10 ft. 8 in. wheel-base. There is seating accommodation for seven.

thing under discussion has reached the ultimate point of its evolution—or it may be intended to fall short of that

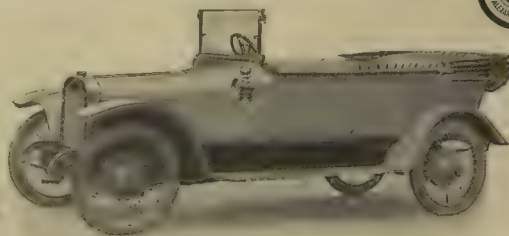
discovery in engineering science, undreamed of now, shall be made to upset all our carefully cherished traditions. Of



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the attention of the motor world was centred on the Argyll Single Sleeve Valve Engine. Would it prove to be the great advance it was said to be? Would it withstand the continuous strain of everyday usage? We knew it would. It had been thoroughly tested—nay, unfairly tested, for a period extending over 2 years on the rough roads and hills of the Highlands—and it had come out of these tests triumphantly.

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The New 15-30 Argyll

is fitted with the Single Sleeve Valve Engine. With an R.A.C. rating of 15 h.p.; it actually develops over 30 h.p. Ordinarily you don't require this power, but think of the convenience of such a reserve for use when you need it. Reliable, efficient, and above all silent in running, the Argyll 15-30 has no rival.

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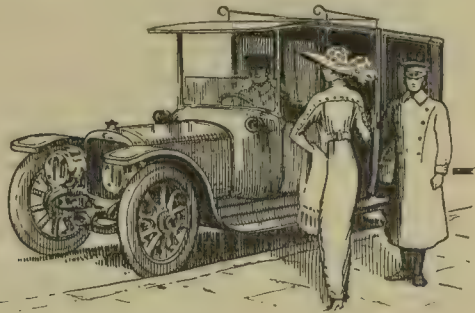
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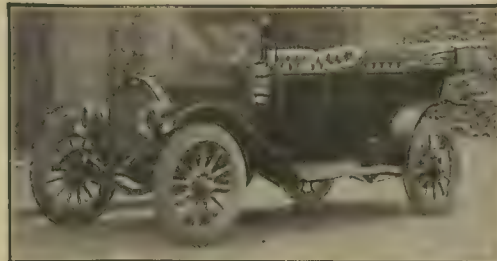
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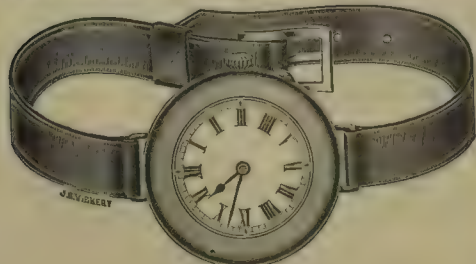
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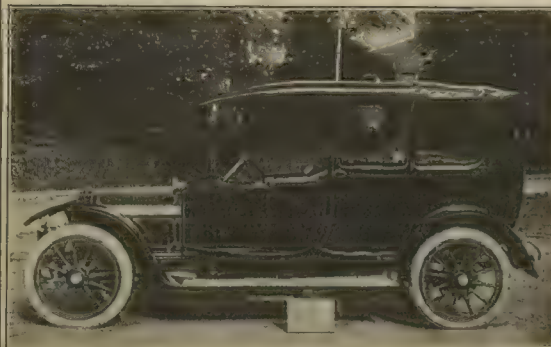


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9, STRAND, LONDON.



Continued. improvement in detail, though, there is no end, nor is there likely to be for a considerable time to come.

Let us glance for a moment at the trend of things as it will be manifested by what we shall see at Olympia. It goes almost without saying that the "monobloc" system of casting cylinders will be found almost universal in the case of the four-cylinder motor. So far as concerns the "sixes" there will be found an increasing disposition among firms manufacturing this type to dispose the cylinders in two groups of three. Thermo-syphon cooling of the motor will be found to have come even more into favour than was the case a year ago—so much so, that pump-circulation of the cooling water may be said to have had its day. Then, with regard to ignition appliances, the high-tension magneto has so vindicated its character for absolute reliability that most makers are relying entirely upon it, and the dual system, except in its latest self-contained example, is a thing of the past. Then, the example set by the Daimler Company in driving their valve-mechanism through the medium of silent chains has been adopted by even the most conservative of British and Continental constructors, and the gear-driven cam-shaft is practically obsolete. Great advance, too, has been made in the methods of lubricating the motor. Pump-feed of oil to the working parts has become general, but the details of its operation have undergone a marked improvement, particularly

in the case of the cheaper cars. Another point to which attention may well be directed is that of the greater popularity of the four-speed gear-box. Not long ago there were two distinct schools of thought in this direction, but nearly all seem to be agreed now that four speeds are

two are to be made in combination, the patentees of the Sankey Wheel having obtained a license from the Warland Rim Company to manufacture these rims in combination with the sheet-steel wheel. All the tools and plant necessary for producing this combined wheel are, I am told, well in hand, and the makers announce that they will shortly be able to supply it in all the running sizes. W. WHITTALL.



A FAMOUS ALL-BRITISH FIFTEEN: A 15-H.P. STRAKER-SQUIRE CHASSIS—1913 MODEL.

As a result of six years' concentration on one chassis, the 15-h.p. Straker-Squire has earned its place among the world's best "fifteens." At the company's show-rooms at 75-77, Shaftesbury Avenue, the various types of body that can be fitted to the chassis are always on view.

better than three, although entailing a slightly higher cost of manufacture.

An Excellent The Sankey Steel Wheel has made an excellent name for itself as being one of the best and safest of all wheels for use on motor-vehicles. So, too, in the realms of the detachable rim—that useful device that enables the motorist to carry a fully inflated tyre all ready to effect a change in case of burst or puncture—the Warland Dual Rim has achieved fame for itself. Now I understand that the

The British N.A.G. Motor-Car Company, Ltd., who have recently opened extensive show-rooms at No. 4, Great Marlborough Street, W., have now on view some exceptionally fine 1913 models of their limousines, landaulettes, torpedo two and four-seaters, and other cars. A special feature of N.A.G. cars is the exceedingly dainty coachwork, which will please the most captious and aesthetic critic. The cars are constructed at the works of the Neue Automobil Gesellschaft—a subsidiary to that great and famous organisation, the Allgemeine Elektricitäts Gesellschaft, more familiarly known as the A.E.G., of Berlin. This huge concern, with its enormous capital of eleven million pounds sterling, employs, with its subsidiary companies, upwards of 80,000 hands, thus ranking as one of the greatest commercial enterprises in Europe. N.A.G. cars are sold direct through the London office, thus eliminating any middle profit which would be added were the cars sold through concessionaires.



BOUGHT BY THE COMTE DE CONTADES: A 15-H.P. FOUR-CYLINDER GOBRON BERLINE.

The car, which seats five, is fitted with Rudge-Whitworth wire wheels. A similar car has been ordered by M. Faroux, the well-known sportsman and editor of "La Vie Automobile." Messrs. Arthur Turner and Co., of 173, Piccadilly, are the sole concessionaires for these cars in Great Britain and the Colonies.



BY THE ANGLO-AMERICAN MOTOR COMPANY, LTD.: A 20-25-H.P. "OVERLAND" CAR.

Introduced into England only three years ago, the Overland has rapidly come to the front as one of the best of the medium-priced cars from America. Original in the conception of its design, yet not remarkable for any radical departures from standard practice, the Overland is an excellent car for the motorist of comparatively moderate requirements.

Humber

OLYMPIA, STAND 37.

You are invited to investigate the merits of the following 1913 productions, which will be exhibited at Olympia Motor Show, Nov. 8th to 16th.

11-h.p. touring car	£310
14-h.p. touring car	£355

These Prices include hood, screen, horn, headlights, side and tail lamps, spare wheel and tyre.

20-h.p. Special Cabriolet

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FOR the man who can pay a good price, but who does not wish to pay a very high price, the Vauxhall car is the best choice that can be made.

For though its price is not the highest its credentials are. The car with a perfect score in both the severest British and the severest Continental trial. The car that has three times won the O'Gorman trophy. The car with so fine a reputation for satisfactory service on the road.

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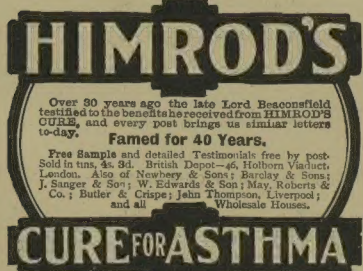
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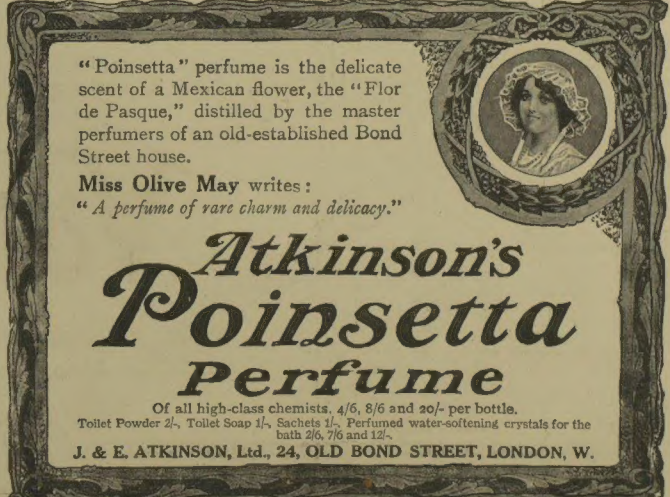
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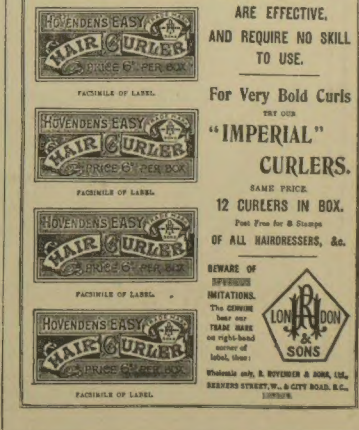
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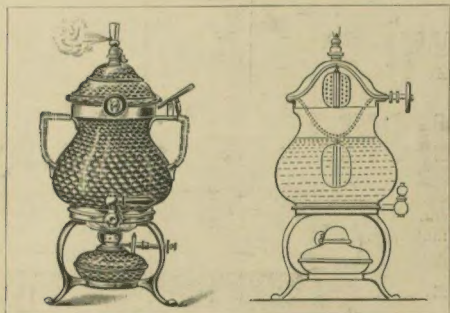
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 LONDON.

A NEW NOVEL.

"Devoted Sparkes." If anyone desires a cut-and-dried, precise, and explanatory novel, let him leave "Devoted Sparkes" (Methuen) alone. Mr. Pett Ridge in his later manner sets the reader to dot the i's and to bridge the gaps of an elliptical story by the light of his own unaided intelligence. The effect, taken piecemeal, is spasmodic; but looked upon as a whole, the story of Hetty Sparkes, the devoted housemaid, stands out as a most refreshing bit of character-study. The currents of kitchen-life flow genially, and Hetty, whatever Mr. Pett Ridge may claim for her kind, is plainly a girl in a thousand. She is the captain of her own soul; there is nothing of the domestic parasite about Hetty, although her adoration of her young mistress provides the motive for most of her actions while in service in London. She is introduced on the top of the Holloway 'bus, a tall, self-contained girl, whose repartee is more than a match for the driver; she disappears, at the end of a volume full of her cockney humour and her brave spirit, into the Promised Land of all good housemaids. "You had my letter this morning?" Mr. Walters asked, with respect. Hetty nodded. "What about Kew next Sunday, please?" Her mistress was unconscious of her devotion, and vaguely failed to identify her after her faithful service. These things might sear the soul; but



A TEA-MAKING MACHINE THAT WHISTLES WHEN THE WATER BOILS: THE "TEAETTA."

The "Teaetta," patented by Mr. L. Weiner, of 1a, Fore Street, E.C., solves the problem of making perfect tea. The diagram on the right shows how it works. The tea is placed in the receptacle above the water, and the methylated spirit lamp below is lit. When the water boils, the apparatus gives a warning whistle, and by turning a button the tea-container is lowered into the water. When sufficient time has been allowed for infusion, the button is turned back, and the tea-container removed. The tea is then ready for drinking, without any tannin, and is drawn off through the tap below.

Hetty, though adoring, was a philosopher and—there is always the rising young confectioner, and Kew Gardens.

Many of our readers will be interested to learn that the Directors of the Sanitas Company, Ltd., have declared the payment of the usual interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the six months ended Sept. 30 last. It will be payable on and after Dec. 2 next.

Poets, who can illustrate their own works have an immense advantage over others, for artists employed as illustrators invariably illustrate, not the poet's words, but their own ideas. Miss May Mulliner is well known as a poet of the nursery, and she is happy in being her own

illustrator. Her new book, "Stuart's Twins," is a sequel to "The Adventures of Kendrick Montgomery Stuart" and "Stuart and Son," and relates the submarine experiences of the adventurous twins, Ping and Pong, who become divers and acquire the mermen's faculty of living under water. Both verses and pictures will be very amusing to the young folk, as when the heroes find the lost luggage of King John—

"Hullo!" cried out Ping. "This belongs to that tartar Who killed little Arthur and signed the great Charter. To pretend he was famous would really be bosh: He was noted for losing his things in the Wash."

The illustrations, which are in two colours, possess the great merit, in the eyes of nursery critics, of being funny, clear, and realistic.

Several more volumes of "The People's Books," Messrs. T. C. and E. C. Jack's sixpenny library of new books by writers of distinction, have recently appeared. We have received "Aviation," by Sydney F. Walker; "Practical Astronomy," by H. Macpherson; "Syndicalism," by J. H. Harley; "Insurance as a Means of Investment," by W. A. Robertson; and "Eucken," a Philosophy of Life, by Abel J. Jones. These little books fulfil their purpose admirably.

Among publishers of cheap books in a dainty format Messrs. Gowers and Gray have a high reputation. To their sixpenny International Library has now been added Walter Pater's essay on Winckelmann. We have also received from them a miniature edition of "The Etchings of Canaletto," with thirty-one plates. Another sixpenny publication of a more utilitarian character is "The Friends Abroad Cable Code," which makes telegraphic communication with friends in other parts of the world possible at a fraction of the usual cost.

There is no excuse nowadays for being ignorant of French literature, seeing that so many of its classics as well as modern works can be had in cheap and dainty editions. One such admirable series is the Collection Nelson, to which a number of new volumes have been added. Two of these contain Victor Hugo's "Amy Robsart" and other plays, and a selection of his poetry—"Les Voix Intérieures" and "Les Rayons et les Ombres." Other volumes are "La France d'Aujourd'hui," a French translation of a work by Professor Barrett Wendell, of Harvard; and "Le Gentilhomme Pauvre," by Henri Conscience. There are also two new Spanish volumes in the Collection Española Nelson—one translated from Henry Bordeaux under the title "Los Roquevillard," and the other, "La Ciudad de la Niebla," by Pio Baroja.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

F. PESTONI (Bombay).—Much obliged. No. 2 can be solved in two moves by 1. Kt takes R (ch); the other is under consideration.

C. H. BATTY (Providence, U.S.A.).—If Black play, in your two-mover, 1. B to Kt 4th, we fail to see mate next move. Your new problem shall have early attention.

F. BRIGGS (Woolwich).—We cannot reply by post, but any foreign book-seller will obtain the work to your order.

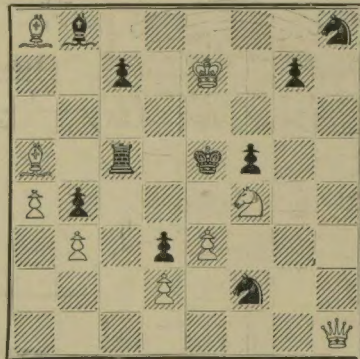
CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3563 received from Laurent Changuion (Friedenbourg, Cape Colony); of No. 3566 from Henry A. Seller (Denver, U.S.A.); of No. 3567 from C. H. Batty, C. Field junior (Athal, Mass., U.S.A.); C. J. Kelly (Brighton), John Isaacson (Liverpool), and C. F. Sutton (Glasgow); of No. 3568 from J. B. Camara (Madeira), C. F. Sutton, Fidelis, Rev. J. Christie (Redditch), C. J. Kelly, and Baron de Pallandt (Wassenaar, Holland); of No. 3570 from H. F. Deacon (Fulwood), C. J. Kelly, F. Pataki (Budapest), F. W. Young (Shaftesbury), Blakeley (Norwich), W. H. Taylor (Westcliff-on-Sea), W. Bryer (Dartmouth), and James Gamble.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3570 received from T. S. R. (Lincoln's Inn), Richard Murphy (Wexford), C. F. Sutton, J. Deering (Cahara), Baron de Pallandt, H. Grasett Baldwin (Edinburgh), J. C. Stackhouse (Torquay), G. Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), J. Churcher (Southampton), R. Worters (Canterbury), J. Fowler, J. Green (Boulogne), J. D. Tucker (Ilkley), J. Gamble, J. Willcock (Shrewsbury), and J. Dixon.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3569.—By R. G. LAWS.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. O to Kt 4th. Any move
2. Q to K or P mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 3572.—By J. LEATT.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

Game played in the Breslau Tournament, between Messrs. TREYBAL and TARRASCH.
(Sicilian Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. Treybal.)	BLACK (Dr. Tarrasch.)	WHITE (Mr. Treybal.)	BLACK (Dr. Tarrasch.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	White has kept a tight grip of the position, and now prepares for an irresistible attack.	
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	19.	P to K R 3rd
3. P to K Kt 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd	20. K to Kt sq	R to B 2nd
4. B to Kt 2nd	B to Kt 2nd	21. P to K R 4th	B to B 2nd
The opening cannot be accused of rashness on either side.		22. P takes P	R P takes P
5. K Kt to K 2nd	P to Q 3rd	23. P to B 3rd	P takes P
6. Castles	Kt to B 3rd	24. P takes P	Kt to B 3rd
7. P to Q 3rd	H to Q 2nd	25. B to B 3rd	R to R 2nd
8. P to K R 3rd	Castles	There is nothing else to be done, and Black can only put forth a single Rook against the overwhelming force of his opponent.	
9. K to R 2nd	Kt to K sq	26. R (B 2) to R 2	R takes R
10. B to K 3rd	P to K 4th	27. O takes R	B to Kt 2nd
11. Q to Q 2nd	Kt to B 2nd	28. Q to R 7th (ch)	K to B sq
12. P to B 4th	Kt to Q 5th	29. Kt to K 5th	B takes K
13. R to B 2nd	P to Q Kt 4th	30. P takes B	Kt to K sq
14. Q R to K B sq	P to Kt 5th	31. P to R 6th	R to Kt 2nd
Not Pawns, but pieces, Black most needs to move. Possibly the clock demanded attention at this point.		32. H to R 5th	B takes P
15. Kt to Q sq	R to Kt sq	33. Q takes B (ch)	Resigns.
16. P to Kt 4th	P to B 3rd	A victory that augurs well for the future of the young Hungarian master.	
17. P to B 5th	P to Kt 4th		
18. Kt to Kt 3rd	B to K sq		
19. R to R sq			

If any of our readers are desirous of engaging in correspondence play during the winter months they should communicate with Mr. V. M. Moffatt, Chess Amateur Office, Stroud, Glos., England, who is prepared to arrange games either at home or abroad.

To his series of "Great Engravers" Mr. Heinemann has added volumes on Hans Holbein the younger and Marcantonio. The books, which are sold at 2s. 6d. net each, consist mainly of reproductions of the artists' work, together with a prefatory essay by Mr. Arthur M. Hind, and a list of books of reference. The Holbein volume contains Old Testament illustrations, the Dance of Death, and other wood-cuts. The Marcantonio volume includes examples of the work of a number of other Italian engravers and etchers of the sixteenth century.

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